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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,368—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

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THE fine s.s. MOBILE SAILS as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, positively. Reduced rate for Cargo and passage. A Charterer

MR. ESSA THAVER,
No. 24, Khoja Mohla.
23rd July, 1888.

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THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhowungree Street, Surat.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao ..1st class..... Rs. 20
Do. ..2nd class ..... ,, 10
Do. ..Deck, without diet ,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1888. Agents.

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TONIC ORANGE WINE.

MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as being both wholesome and strengthening in cases of Loss of Appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.

Per Dozen, Rs. 16.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have been induced by the good reception accorded to their last consignment of the above Wines to restock some of the brands that are most suitable for this market, and to assure their Clientele that the present holdings are of exceptionally fine quality.

HERMITAGE.—A Full-bodied Wine, suitable for Invalids, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 21; per doz. pints, Rs. 11-8.

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GOULBORN HOCK.—A Fair Wine, with good bouquet. Per doz. quarts, Rs. 17; per doz. pints, Rs. 9-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same. The following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	,, 1 0
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

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Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
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They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cott on and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

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IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

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PURE INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,

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LADIES' and GENT'S in great Variety.

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12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

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THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India :—

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Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

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SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL-SANITAS.

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WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

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All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,, ,, 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,, ,, 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,, ,, 33
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Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,, ,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,, ,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,, ,, 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,, ,, 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,, ,, 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,, ,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,, ,, 54
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SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

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Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

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Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

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A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

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Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
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MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
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"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4 0 to	7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

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	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
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Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Masters Jewels ... ... Rs. 12 8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master Jewels. ... ... from Rs. 85 0 to Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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NOTICE is hereby given that during the REMOVAL of the 100-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE from the Prince's to the Victoria Dock and the ERECTION of a new 30-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE in the Prince's Dock, beginning about the 22nd January next, the Trustees cannot guarantee to undertake Lifts of more than 1½ tons from vessels using their Docks.

It is expected that the 30-tons Crane will be ready for work early in June, and the 100-tons Crane early in August next; but this cannot be guaranteed.

By order of the Trustees,
A SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

NOW READY! NEW EDITION!

In accordance with Army Orders, April, 1888,

A SUMMARY OF THE DRILL AND WORKING OF THE THREE ARMS

BY COL. H. J. HALLOWES,

Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow District.

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A FAMILY EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

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The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

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JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST.—On Monday evening, near Kemp's Shop, Malabar Hill, a White FOX TERRIER. Whoever will bring the same to Surgeon W. K. HATCH, Mahaluxmi, will be rewarded.

FELT HATS.—Best Quality, Latest Shapes, a Consignment just to hand, Black, Brown, Assorted Shades, Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., Rampart Row.

COME and SEE our New Crystal Glassware, in Plain and Star Pattern, Soda and Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., at prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16; Flower, each at Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced NURSE (European preferred) to look after Three Young Children—wages 30 rupees a month. Only persons, with really good references, need apply to MRS. C. S. BAYLEY, Ajmer, Rajputana.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as HEAD-MISTRESS, by a lady who has had 10 years' experience of teaching, and who holds first-class certificates and testimonials.—Apply by letter to "VERITAS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE open for immediate engagement, either in Bombay or Up-country, as Private Tutor, Head Master of a High School, Manager of a Firm, Officer in a Native State, or in some other responsible capacity. Apply, before 5th August, stating terms (which must be somewhat liberal) to "G.," care of this paper.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 1-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

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Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

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Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

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NOTICES.

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UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at 4-15 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 9th, July, 1888.
N.B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFERS BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th July, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1888, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Broach, 7th July, 1888.
N. B.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th July, 1888, both days inclusive

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THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GRAEVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on TUESDAY, 31st July, 1888, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is also hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st July, 1888, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 15th July, 1888.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on TUESDAY, 31st July, 1888, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.
And NOTICE is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th to 31st July, 1888, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 15th July, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS: comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, *viz*:—
Supply of Pumps, Engines, Pipes, and other Iron work for drainage works.
Excavation of Earthwork, Masonry, Pipe-laying, &c.,
Printed forms of tender with specification and Bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.
By order,
E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Committee.
Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.
T. STANES & Co.
Local Secretaries.
Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE property of COLONEL TRUMAN, late 7th Dragoon Guards.
A very handsome Bay Arab, black points, 4 years, about 14-3. Partly trained Cavalry Charger. Promises to make a very good one; up to 13 stone. Price, Rs. 1,200.
A very handsome Ch. Persian; 7 years, about 15-1; perfect Cavalry Charger; up to great weight. Price, Rs. 800.
The above are believed to be perfectly sound, and open to Veterinary Surgeon's examination.—Apply to
Captain MITCHELL,
Deolali.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.
The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 1st September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.
The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.
Tenders accompanied by samples and a deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before 12 o'clock noon, on 20th August, 1888, and the person or persons, whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp fee.
Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.
In case of failure to supply the required quantities when due, the whole of the deposit of Rs. 500 deposited by the successful Tenderer will be forfeited to the Company.
The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 19th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS..........Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-35 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhowne, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, whereof Manockjee Merwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vithoo Soobama Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodum, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halalkores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Pura, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 665-5 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 22-952, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... ...... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ...... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ...... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra ......Rs.	51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ...... „	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry...... „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...... „	61 0	„ 64 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer......Rs.	..	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer ...... „	..	„ 18 0
Niersteiner...... „	19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch ...... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein ...... „	21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg...... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer ...... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner ...... „	28 0	„ .. 0
Johanisberger ...... „	35 0	„ ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ......Rs.	20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ......Rs.	19 0	..
Fine „ „ ...... „	22 0	—
Superior „ „ ...... „	26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port ...... „	30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...... „	36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid ...... „	42 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ......Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc ...... „	14 0	—
Les Canons...... „	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ...... „	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville ...... „	19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe...... „	21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon ...... „	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc ...... „	17 0	—
Chateau LaRose ...... „	28 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre ...... „	16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz ......Rs.	14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label ......Rs.	.....	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar...... „	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose ...... „	20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton ...... „	32 0	„ 34
Haut Sauterne ...... „	29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose *** ......Rs.	18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy...... „	21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co...... „	24 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules „	29 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne...... „	35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy*** „	37 0	„ ..

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin ...... Rs.	28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *** ......Rs.	24 8	
„ „ * ...... „	22 8	
Cairndhu Blend * ...... „	18 0	

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ...... Rs.	6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer ...... „	6 4	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer ...... „	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer ...... „	5 12	„ 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera ...... „	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth ......Rs.	15 0	—
Italian do. Finest ...... „	18 0	..
Finest Kummel...... „	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow...... „	63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 23 to 31.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ......per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus ......Rs.	..	Re. ...
Celery ...... „	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water...... „	..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms ...... „	..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage ...... „	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages ...... „	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages ...... „	..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages ...... „	..	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages ...... „	—	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst ...... „	—	„ 1 0

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Nett cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See* article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana, Practice Game, at 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kt. Errant (s), from Cardiff; Arabia (s), Gulf Ports; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sutlej (s), for Brindisi, London, &c.; and Goalpara (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein. To-day:—Kt. of St. John (s), for Antwerp; and Sir Lancelot (ship), Calcutta.

CRICKET.—A match was played last Sunday between the Hindu Cricket Club and Young Reay Cricket Club, which ended in the defeat of the latter by 102 runs against 71.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following are additional passengers by the s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, which sailed yesterday for London:—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 this evening, the following papers will be read:—" A descriptive alphabetical list of twenty occult sciences of the Muslims," by Mr. E. Rehatsek; and " Miscellaneous Notes."

BURGLARY AT UPPER COLABA.—Captain Bryan, R. A., living at Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Monday last, that the tailors shop of the Battery had been broken into on the night of Sunday last, the 22nd instant, and several articles of ready-made military clothing, a sewing-machine, pieces of drill, &c., amounting to Rs. 152-4-0, stolen. An entrance was effected into the shop through a back window.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Agiary Street, touching the death of Suckoobai, woman, aged 45 years, who had been suffering from fever for the past four days. At 2-30 a.m., yesterday, deceased's daughter, seeing the door of her room open, and missing her, went out. Going down the stair-case she heard a splash in the well at the back of the house, and raised an alarm. The well was dragged, and the body of the deceased recovered. A verdict of suicide was returned.

SCOTTISH ROYAL FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION.—It will interest those who are subscribers in India to learn that the annual meeting aud drawing of the prizes in connection with the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland was to take place in Edinburgh last Saturday. No prizes in the shape of works of Art came to India last year, but this year we trust the Indian contributors to the Association may prove more fortunate. A report to the proceedings on that occasion is expected by Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the honorary secretary, about the middle of next month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gucoldas Tejpal Hospital. touching the death of Krishna Baloo, aged 12 years Deceased, on the 17th instant, at about 2 p. m., while playing about outside the 4th Rifles N. I Regimental Lines, at Bori Bunder, ran into one of the rooms and knocked his forehead against the eaves of the house, and sustained a severe wound. Tetanus set in, and he was removed to the hospital on Monday morning, where he died at 8 o'clock on Monday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Kooshna Kumboa, a boilermaker, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Crummy, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing an assault on the person of Shaik Hussein Mahomed Salley, a police sepoy, while in the execution of his duty on Sunday last. The complainant, it appears, was in charge of a Hindoo procession which proceeded to the Kennedy Sea Face where, after the usual ceremony, he was returning home about 10 p.m. Accused, who formed one of the party, suddenly came up to the complainant, and struck him a blow on the eye with his clenched fist, and ran away, but was subsequently arrested at the Prince's Dock. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE POLICE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Bœvey disposed of a case, in which Inspector Holdway charged a Mahomedan, named Assa Nubidass, with receiving two stolen silver lotas. It appeared that on the 14th March a complaint was made to the police by a bania, named Futichund Hurgovun, of a theft from his house. Several arrests were made, and among them, the accused. Besides the property complained of having been stolen, the police took in charge the lotas and several other things which were believed to have been stolen. The prisoners were charged before Mr. Hamilton, and one was convicted, the present accused being discharged. Sometime after another bania, named Canjee Virsung, claimed the silver lotas, and the accused was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property. In defence Assa stated that the property had been pledged with him. In deciding the case his Worship was of opinion that the police had no right to take possession of property without a warrant and about which no complaint had been made. Neither the Police Act nor the Police Regulations, as his Worship understood them, empowered Mr. Holdway to act in the way he did. The charge had been made under the Penal Code, and there was no section which sanctioned the procedure adopted by the police. His Worship discharged the accused, and stated he would send the papers of the case on to the Commissioner of Police.

A GOOD DEFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sulliman Esmailjee, a dock labourer, was charged, before Mr. Crawley Bœvy, with stealing a piece of old sheet lead, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the owners of the s. s. Sultan. The evidence of a sepoy showed that the accused removed the lead from a quantity of old stores lying on one of the wharves in the Victoria Dock. Inquiries were made, and it was found that the lead had been taken from the s. s. Sultan, from under one of the deck winches. In defence the accused denied having stolen the lead, and averred that another sepoy had forced him to carry it to the police station, and there charged him with the theft of it. This sepoy had not been called as a witness, and his Worship asked Constable Nelmes, who placed the case before him, why his name had not been entered on the charge sheet. Constable Nelmes explained that it had been accidentally omitted, owing to the Superintendent having been called away while entering the charge to quell a disturbance in the dock. He, however, offered to have the sepoy produced for examination. His Worship remarked that the policeman was a material witness, and ought to have been directed to attend. He did not think the non-attendance of the sepoy was due merely to the absence of the Superintendent. But as he was away and his evidence wanting, his worship considered the charge was not proved, and, giving accused the benefit of a doubt, discharged him.

THE PALITANA DURBAR *vs.* PRINCE SAMATSINGJI.—The hearing of the appeal filed by the Palitana Durbar from the decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, the late Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, regarding the recovery of several lakhs of rupees, jewellery, &c., will take place before the Political Agent on the 6th proximo. The fifth point at issue abandoned by the advocate of the Palitana Durbar will also be argued. This point is, whether the late Thakore Saheb Sursingji was justified in giving a large sum of several lakhs of rupees to Kumar Samatsingji.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE *Indu Prakash* thinks the Bombay University is to be congratulated on having obtained for its Vice-Chancellor a *strong* man such as Dr. Mackichan undoubtedly is. He is a scholar and educationist of standing, and, what is equally important, he is a man of system. He is a good and methodical worker, and possesses all the qualifications needed for the place. The plea—we can scarcely call it an argument—that being a Christian missionary, he was not fitted for the place, is simply worthless. Dr. Wilson was a missionary and yet that did not prevent a former Government from conferring the honour on him. If there is any force in the contention, it should equally disqualify a missionary for the place of Syndic, or Fellow. Nay, why should the University in that case recognize a College, manned by Professors, who are missionaries? The silly insinuation that Dr. Mackichan may, now that he is Vice-Chancellor, bring his Christian proclivities to bear on his fresh work, is puerile, and it shows that in Bombay too we have the counterparts of the men who instigated the students of a Missionary College in Madras to mutiny. And even supposing the insinuation is true, it is tantamount to a reflection not upon Dr. Mackichan so much as on Mr. Justice Birdwood, Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, and others who are the members of the Syndicate, for the insinuation in question implies that these latter are unable and incompetent to hold their own in the face of the new Vice-Chancellor. And yet it is for having passed over the claims to the Vice-Chancellorship of these members that Lord Reay's Government has been taken to task!

WIFE MURDER.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half-past 1 o'clock, a woman, named Bucknessa, went up to a sepoy on duty at Khoja Moholla with her throat cut. She was unable to speak, and led him to a verandah, about fifteen yards from his post, and there her son informed the sepoy that his father named, Fazlam Ahmed, had cut his mother's throat and decamped. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that her windpipe had been severed, and that her throat and jaw had been considerably hacked about, and a wound, about six inches in length, had also been inflicted upon her chest. Shortly after admission the woman died without regaining the use of her speech.. The husband is still at large, but a diligent search is being made for him.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bucknessa, woman, aged about 40 years. The following evidence was recorded:—

Gool Mahomed Fuzla Ahmed, about 10 years old, said: Deceased was my mother. My father worked as a labourer, and sometimes helps to carry dead bodies from the hospital to the burying-ground. I, the deceased, my father, and a younger brother were all living on the verandah of a Khoja's house. My mother went out begging. Last night I took my dinner with the other members of my family after lamplight, and immediately I went to bed and fell asleep. About midnight I was awakened by hearing the deceased screaming, and saw her in the street unable to speak. She was bleeding from the throat. She went away, and I thought she was running away. My father ran away as soon as he saw the deceased going for a policeman. I remained sitting in the verandah. My mother brought a policeman to the verandah of the house, and he examined her throat with a lantern. The policeman went away and returned with four or five others. They placed my mother in a carriage and took her away. My little brother was asleep in the verandah when I awoke last night. I saw the razor now produced in the verandah on a mat, when I awoke. It belongs to my father. He shaved himself and us with it. He kept it in a bundle of clothes. When I awoke I heard my mother say "Don't cut." My father and mother lived happily.

Mahomed Mirza Mukhai said: I am a clerk in the office of Mr. T. A. Bland, and live in Samuel Street. I occupy both the first and the second floor of the house. About a year ago the deceased and her husband came to our house and described themselves as Hajees from Mecca. They had two sons with them. They asked to be allowed to live in our verandah downstairs, and we allowed them to do so, and they continued to live there. They subsisted by begging. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years old. I came home at 11 o'clock last night, when I saw the deceased, her husband, and her two children asleep in the verandah. I closed the verandah door, went upstairs, and went to bed. There was no light in the verandah. I sleep on the second floor. Deceased and her husband seemed to live happily as far as I know.

Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Mohideen P. C. No. 555 B., said: I do duty in Samuel Street at the junction of the Pydownee Road. At about 1-30 a.m., to-day, I was at my post in Samuel Street when the deceased came up to me and took hold of me by the wrist. Her hand was bloody, and I saw that her throat was cut. She was unable to speak. She led me to the verandah of a house, about twenty-eight paces from my post, and there I saw the first witness awake and a younger child lying asleep. I saw some blood in the verandah and on the steps of the house. I went and brought two or three other policemen. A victoria was brought and policeman 137 B took the deceased away. I saw the razor, now produced, lying on a bed in the verandah; it was stained with fresh blood.

Mr. John Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said: Deceased was admitted into the hospital at 1-45 a.m., to-day. I saw her immediately. She was in a collapsed state. Her clothes were saturated with blood, and she appeared to be conscious when roused, but could not speak. The witness then described the several wounds he found on the body of the deceased.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to the 31st instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A CLAIM UNDER A GRANDMOTHER'S WILL.

NAWAJBAI *vs.* DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTER AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff, the wife of Sorabjee Bomonjee Mody, prayed that her right under the will of Kharsedbai, wife of Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxter, deceased, dated 19th October, 1864, should be ascertained and declared, that the defendants should be declared to hold the sum of Rs. 3,000, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from the 6th October, 1866, in trust for her; and that in the event of their not having the sum in their hands set apart for the plaintiff, that they be delared to set apart such sum for her; and, lastly, that a decree be passed directing the defendants to pay to her the amount with interest. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff's case was this. Kharshedbai died on the 6th September, 1865, leaving unrevoked her last will, dated 19th October, 1864, whereby she appointed the defendants her executors. The first defendant proved the will on the 3rd August, 1867. By the will the testatrix made certain provisions for her granddaughter, the plaintiff, under which the defendants were to get the plaintiff married into a good family, and to spend about Rs. 2,000 for the marriage, &c. It was also provided by the will that a certain property at Dadur should be sold, and out of the proceeds, a sum of Rs. 5,000 should be set apart for the benefit of the plaintiff. In 1877 the second defendant filed a suit against the first defendant, for administration of the estate of the testatrix, but the plaintiff was not made a party to the suit. On the 30th April, 1885, the Commissioner made his report, in which it was stated that the defendant Dadabhoy had purchased, with moneys belonging to the estate of the testatrix, 4 per cent. Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 3,000, and that they had been endorsed in the joint names of the defendant and the plaintiff; and that they held them as trustees on behalf of Nawajbai. The report being confirmed on the 9th March, 1886, the defendants were directed to deposit the promissory notes in the Bank of Bombay as trustees on behalf of the plaintiff, power being given them to draw the interest accumulated on them. The notes were deposited in the Bank, but the plaintiff was not aware that any interest had been drawn. She had not received Rs. 3,000, the amount of the bequest, although she had frequently applied to the defendants for it.

The first defendant, in his defence, admitted the correctness of some of the statements of the plaint, but urged that there had been no undue delay in purchasing the Government promissory notes and depositing them in the Bank. The plaintiff was not entitled to claim interest prior to the purchase of the notes. The estate had been fully wound up by the decree referred to. As to the various contentions regarding the plaintiff's rights, the defendant submitted whether she was entitled to more than to have a proper sum with interest paid to her on application on any of the occasions mentioned in the will, and to have a proper expenditure made out of either the principal or interest after her death on her funeral and other expenses in accordance with the usages of the Parsees. The plaintiff had never applied to the defendant for the notes, and he was always ready to admit the rights claimed in the plaint.

The second defendant expressed his willingness to submit to any decree or order made by the Court.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel, reserved his decision.

THE House of Commons' Committee on Pilotage sat again under the presidency of Lord Claud Hamilton. Mr. Cecil Trevor, of the Board of Trade, said that during the 21 years he had been in that department he had never heard of any complaint being made either by the Admiralty or the War Office as to the possibility of the granting of pilotage certificates becoming a national danger in the event of war. In the majority of places in the world her Majesty's ships were not allowed to take pilots. It had always been the practice of the Admiralty to discourage the employment of pilots, in order that the officers might navigate, and for that reason the officers of her Majesty's ships were better navigators than the officers of any other navy in the world. He did not consider there was any national danger in granting certificates to aliens. Admiral Sir George Nares, Nautical Adviser in the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, said the ports and rivers of the United Kingdom were now so admirably charted, and the sailling directions were so ample, that any officer of experience could, with the assistance of the charts, conduct a vessel in or out of nearly every port without a pilot. Sir Edward Hertslet, of the Foreign Office, was also examined as to the different pilotage treaties existing.

THE NEW C. T. C. RULES.

THE new rules of the Calcutta Turf Club which will come into force on 1st August, 1888, have been published. The attention of Secretaries of Race Meetings is particularly called to the following points:—

(1) The programme of every meeting to which the rules apply must be submitted to, and approved of by the Turf Club, or persons acting under their authority, *before it is published*. The programme should be headed under " C. T. C. Rules of Racing," and three copies should be sent to the Secretary. If it is necessary to publish the programme before the meeting is advertised in the Racing Calendar, permission to advertise it in some particular paper should be asked for.

(2) No meeting will be allowed at which there is any race of a less value than Rs. 50 at *the lowest possible computation*. If, therefore, the terms of a race are such that the entrance-money will go to the Fund or to another horse, or if there is a starting stake which will go to another horse, the added money must be a sum which, when the highest rate of entrance-money, or the starting stake, or both (as the terms of the race may be), are deducted from it, will leave a sum of not less than Rs. 50 as the net gain of the winner.

(3) Bear in mind the definitions of a " Maiden" and a " Winner" when framing the conditions of a race. A " Maiden," unless the contrary is specified, means a maiden at the time of start. If, therefore, it is desired to confine a race to horses which were maidens on a particular date or to horses which on a particular date had not won a race of a certain value, the date and value should be stated. So also if it is desired to penalise only winners of runslarger than Rs. 50, the amount should be stated.

(4) As a pony is a horse 14 hands and under, if it is intended to confine a race to ponies below that height, the height should be stated.

(5) The provisions of Rules 21—23 (weights, penalties, and allowances) should be borne in mind. Particular attention is also called to Rule 27.

(6) Instead of the terms " Rules" or " Local Rules" as prescribing the general conditions on which a meeting is held, the term " General Conditions" should be used. A rule such as " to be run under should rules, excepted," will no longer be allowed.

(7) It is useless to insert in the "General Conditions" conditions which are provided for and must be observed under the rules of racing, and conditions which are inconsistent with the rules will not be permitted and will have no effect. The terms of every race should be, as far as possible, complete in themselves, and the general conditions should only refer to matters connected with the management of the meeting, or to conditions which are applicable to all the races, and which, although not enforced, are permissible by the rules.

(8) Particular attention is invited to the rules relating to the disposal of objections and the submission of appeals. Great difficulty has been experienced in dealing with objections, owing to the irregular way in which they have been dealt with and in which the proceedings have been submitted.

Under Rule 73 (ii), every appeal must be forwarded to the Turf Club, even if lodged with the local stewards beyond the time specified in Rule 73 (i). The reason is that the Turf Club stewards, and not the local stewards, must judge whether good cause for entertaining it is or is not shown. If, however, it is presented out of time the settling deed not be postponed (see Rule 70). The date and hour on which every appeal is received should be noted.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL T. F. WILSON.

AN abstract of the final proceedings of the managing committee of the Memorial Fund to the late Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson, C. B., is published. The total amount of subscriptions received was Rs. 2,921. This sum was appropriated in the first instance, as determined at a meeting of subscribers held at the beginning of last year, to erecting a memorial tablet in St. Peter's Church, Fort William. This was done during last cold season. A handsome brass tablet, supplied by Messrs. Cox and Co., of the Strand, London, has been placed against one of the pillars of the Church, with the following inscription:—" This tablet is placed here by his friends to the honoured memory of Thomas Fourness Wilson, Lieutenant-General, Bengal Staff Corps, Companion of the Bath, and at the time of his death Military Member of the Governor-General's Council. His long and varied military service, his distinguished share in the defence of the Lucknow Residency in 1857, and his tenure for nearly five years of a seat in the Supreme Council in India made memorable a public career which extended over nearly half a century, and was within a few weeks of its close in this country when cut short by death. He was born at Kildwick Hall, Yorkshire, on the 17th May 1819. He died at Barrackpore on the 28th February 1886."

The Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant-General Chesney, announces that he has just received the final account for the erection of this tablet, which brings up the cost of the memorial to Rs. 1,099, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,822. It was decided at the meeting above referred to that, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, any balance available, after providing for the tablet, should be applied to the establishment of an annual prize for musketry in the 7th Bengal Cavalry, a regiment so long commanded by General Wilson; and this sum has accordingly now, with His Excellency's sanction, has invested in the officer commandinga that regiment and the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, in Government securities, the interest on which will furnish an annual prize of about Rs. 70.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE BARBER DIVORCE CASE.—The divorce case of Barber *versus* Barber, submitted by the Divisional Court, Lahore, to the Chief Court for confirmation, was heard on Saturday before Sir Meredyth Plowden and Justices Burney and Roe, who decided that, as plaintiff and defendant did not live as husband and wife in Lahore and as the cause of action arose at Agra, the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Judge of Lahore. The papers were therefore with a request that the plaintiff, Mrs. Barber, may file a fresh plaint in the Chief Court.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. SMITH.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports that the judgment in the case of Empress *vs.* W. H. Smith, charged under Sections 467, 474 and 411 I. P. C., was delivered in the Punjab Chief Court on Friday last. The jury unanimously passed verdict of guilty upon the prisoner for two offences. 1st.—Having cashed a cheque dishonestly of five hundred rupees, knowing it to be forged. 2nd.—Having in possession another cheque for fifteen thousand rupees which he had reason to believe was a forged one. The third charge under Section 411, I. P. C., with regard to keeping stolen property, was withdrawn. The prisoner was sentenced on the first charge to five years, and on the second to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW INFANTRY FIELD EXERCISE.

THE Horse Guards according to a home paper are in the birth-throes of a new Infantry Field Exercise. The recent Army Order abolishing many of the movements in the present edition indicates that at last it is dawning on the official mind, that the moving walls of past days are like the walls of Jericho to the rams' horns, when they are fired at by the artillery and small arms of to day. It is, perhaps, too much to hope for, that at last the *battle*, and not the *show parade* will be made the dominant idea in the prescribed manœuvres. The time required for the training of a soldier to the work he has to do is now greater than it was in former days, and the work to be done is more difficult. It is therefore absolutely indispensable that, in prescribing what he is to be taught, the paramount consideration should be, that it shall have a direct bearing on what he will have to do on service. Complicated parade-puzzles must be abandoned. The training must more and more take the character of exercises in the handling and control of small bodies working together for a common purpose, as contrasted with the huge machine, moved by the mere set word of command.

Moreover, the system under which the training is left to adjutants and sergeant-majors must be abandoned, and the responsibility must be more and more thrown upon the company officers and non-commissioned officers for the condition of th[illegible] as regards steadi[illegible] rank-and-file-[illegible]ness, handiness, and rallying power. And to this end the inspection must cease to be a mere show parade, and become a real test of the company units, and the fitness of their officers to handle them, and take them into and out of situations which will try the power of keeping order in circumstances tending to external disorder.

The battle of to-day, remarks our contemporary, depends for its results quite as much upon the confidence of the small units in their leaders, and the power of those leaders, to keep in hand, direct, and rally their small units, as in the general tactical skill of the supreme commander. The first step to be taken is the production of a Field Exercise, which shall be, as its name indicates, a book of field training, and not, as it has so long been, a book of obsolete manœuvres and parade formations.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

THE ordinary general meeting of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, was held on the 4th July at the offices, Threadneedle-street. E. C., Mr. William Walter Cargill in the chair.

The Chairman said: You will gather from this report that the progress of the bank has continued ever onwards, and by a very excellent memorandum at the bottom of the report you will see proof of that, that each half-year the business has increased by a very large figure, and that it now amounts to no less than £8,171,111—that was on March 31. We have got the satisfaction of knowing that we have never gone backwards. Since we began there has been no falling off; our business has steadily and gradually progressed month after month and from quarter to quarter, until it has arrived at the present stage, and if you were satisfied and pleased with the condition of affairs this time last year, I apprehend that you will have no cause to express dissatisfaction with our condition this day. We were last year in a position to be able to increase our dividend from 5 to 6 per cent, and although we are not able to tell you of any further increase—I do not suppose you would expect it so soon—the business at all that the branches has progressed so satisfactorily that we have no apprehension but that in a very short time the position of the bank will be as good at least as that of any other bank carrying on buisness in the East. Since I last had the pleasure of seeing you here I obtained the concurrence of my colleagues to pay a visit to the principal branches in the East. It was rather an undertaking at my time of life but last November I left England and went out by the proposed new route from British Columbia towards Japan and China. I wanted to see if there was any prospect, or apparent prospect, of any benefit to us from such a route. I suppose there will be. It is now in its infancy. They have established a line of steamers from Vancouver to Hong Kong, calling at Japan. It is now spoken of that a line will be established from the same place to Australia via New Zealand. When out in those parts a survey was being made with regard to a cable—a new cable—going from that point down to the colonies on the South Pacific, which if carried out, will be of great benefit to the trade and commerce of those countries, and to this country also, because it would give us through British territory alone a clear line of communication to those important places which they now do not possess, excepting partially, through foreign countries. All the telegraphic communication of the East has to pass either through Russia or Persia, and part of Turkey, and so on across the Continent; but if we could establish this proposed new line of telegraphic communication we shall have it in British territory the whole way from England to Canada, from Canada to Vancouver, and from Vancouver to the British colonies. The first place that I called at in my journey was Yokohama, in Japan.

The other places that I called at were Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore and Ceylon. In addition to the support of business brought to us by merchants and others, we have got at almost all those places a very large shareholder constituency, a thing we never had before in the old bank. The bank was a favourite and people came forward to subscribe for the share capital. We were very anxious that they should subscribe chiefly for silver capital; but unfortunately the subscriptions took the shape of gold shares to a much greater extent than we wished. But I am happy to say that a demand has now sprung up for the silver shares, especially in India, and I think it very probable that we may be able to place, as time goes on, a very considerable amount of capital in the silver shares in India, China and Japan. The silver capital has become rather a favourite of late, and there has been a very considerable demand for it. It may be in your knowledge that a short time ago the directors issued here a prospectus of a Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture Stock; this was not a new project. This stock had been created before for the purpose of the company, in connection with the settling of claims, and the directors were desirous, if possible, to place some stock of that kind in the East in silver, because the more silver capital we get the better we are off. We have then no trouble with the question of exchange or the value of the capital. You know that during the past year the value of silver has fallen something like 5 per cent. Well, all that entails upon us expense. A portion of our capital is in gold, and we were obliged to make provision for that so as to make it quite safe, and so that that capital might be truly stated. If the depreciation in silver continues, it will be a continued drain upon all banks and institutions having connections with the East. That of course we cannot help. We have some hope now. We hear that there is a report of the Silver Currency Commission and that the Commissioners are said to be divided. That is the first time we have ever heard of any large number of prominent persons taking any interest in the matter of silver currency, and, if it leads to anything, it may have the effect of making a beneficial change with regard to ourselves. I feel quite sure that some step must be taken by the British Government to arrange its currency—both silver and gold—over its several dependencies. It seems an absurdity that a coin may pass in one part of the Empire as of intrinsic value and that in another it is not worth half the money. I do not think that will continue, and as the pressure on the India Treasury is very heavy it is one of the most serious matters connected with the administration, and therefore it seems more than likely that a change may take place. But in the meantime we have to provide for all gold investments abroad from time to time and from term to term. We have this advantage as regards ourselves, we have connections in China, and we have connection in India and we have also connections in the Mauritius, and there are a number of people who, taking advantage of those connections, come and do business with us who would otherwise go and do business somewhere else. It brings business indirectly, and I think these men are quite justified in what they state, and more than justified. They have been able to place a number of shares among their constituents, which is a proof that other people there have confidence in the bank. There is another subject. We mentioned last year that we had opened a branch at Seychelles. Since then we have opened a branch at Aden, where there is a large trade going on from the opposite coast and also from the Red Sea. A number of merchants have settled there, of various nationalities—German, Italian, French and Greek—and all are doing a paying business; and, seeing that all the steamers call at Aden, we thought we might establish a branch there with advantage, and I think from what I saw of the place it will pay. At any rate it will not be a very large branch, but if it pays its expenses and gives a little over it will be a great convenience to us and if the trade takes a great start so much the better for the branch. In the mean time it is in good hands and is being conducted very creditable. There is only one other point I would like to mention, and that is the establishment of a branch in Persia. During my absence I had heard some rumours about a gentleman having gone to Persia, but I had no communication with the board here on the subject, and I was quite ignorant of it; but since I have come here I have learned that a very excellent opening had presented itself in that country, that the English Minister and the Persian ambassador took a great interest in it, and so a gentleman went out to inquire make arrangements for opening the branch.

Mr. Martin-Wood said he must congratulate the directors on the spirit and energy which they had shown. As to Teheran, this would probably turn out a profitable field. They had heard at times that the trade and commerce of Persia were declining; but perhaps the New Oriental Bank might be the means of aiding it. Aden was a small place, but a remarkable centre, and was somewhat like what Singapore was some 40 years ago, and many strings of trade passed through it. With regard to the attempt to elicit debentures in silver, the more liabilities they had to paid in silver the safer they were.

THE RAILWAY FARCE IN PERSIA.

THE opening of the first railway in Persia, from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-Azim, has (*Engineering* says) provoked more congratulation than ridicule in this country, probably because the absurd side of the whole affair is not properly understood. The concession for the line which eventually is to connect Teheran with the Caspian Sea is in the hands of a Belgian syndicate, in which a Mr. Zaitchenko, Persian General-Consul at Odessa, and several other Russians are concerned. The imbecility of the affair to which we are about to refer is due obviously less to the syndicate than to the Shah, the vagaries of whose rule are responsi[illegible] the present degraded condition of t[illegible] for the Caspian to Te[illegible] country. From [illegible]eheran is a distance of 200 miles, and seeing that there are no roads worthy of the name between, and the Elburz chain has to be crossed, any European would naturally have commenced at the sea-end first and worked towards Teheran; particularly as the rails were sent to the Caspian from Europe via the Transcaucasian Railway. However, regardless of the cost, the Teheran end has been started upon first; and thus the ridiculous spectacle has been witnessed for months past of donkeys, camels, and horses tugging loads of rails and locomotives in sections, from the Caspian, 200 miles to Teheran, in order that the line might be built the wrong way. Thanks to this, although there are no engineering difficulties at all on the section just opened, the cost has exceeded £10,000 a mile, or £100,000 for the ten miles opened. Of this amount, even after subtracting the £15,000 which Russia charged as duty on the rails,etc., it is estimated that nearly half, or £45,000, has been entirely wasted in transport expenses from the Caspian to Teheran.

RUSSIA AND INDIA IN THE EAST.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says:—

The opening of the Transcaspian Railway to Samarcand in the first week in May has not been without its accompaniments in the Russian press. In a recent number of the *Starina* appeared a historical study in commemoration of that event, entitled "Russia and India in the Far East." Its auther is Major-General Soboleff, of the Russian General Staff who is regarded in Russia as a military authority and who is supposed to be specially familiar with the Eastern Question. In 1882, when Prince Alexander of Bulgaria asked the Czar to provide him with a Minister of the Interior, General Soboleff was the officer selected by Alexander III. for this mark of his confidence. Accordingly his essay, of which a German translation appears in the last number of the *Preussische Jahrbucher*, is sufficiently important to deserve the notice of English readers. He explains the method of obtaining by pressure in Central Asia the acquiescence of England in the Russian policy in Europe—that is, in Bulgaria. General Soboleff credits the English Government with creating the revolution of 1885 in Eastern Roumelia. He admits that this was a bitter blow to Russia, but that by way of compensation she " strengthened beyond all expectation her position on the Afghan frontier." He goes on to say that the main feature of this strengthening is the new railway, which is " the beginning of the end, and the end, of course, is the march of the Russian armies to India whenever the next war breaks out." The general assumes that Russia will use for the invasion 200,000 European and 100,000 Asiatic troops, and expects the march to be undertaken in about a dozen years from the present time. The military school in England hold that the true reply to this Russian forward policy in Central Asia lies in a close alliance, upon terms, with Germany, Austria, and Italy, so as to secure peace for those powers in Europe in return for their guarantee of the peace on our Indian frontier. This policy is explained and advocated by a writer in the July number of the *Fortnightly Review*. The danger, we may hope, is not very real, and we need not at present discuss the proposed remedy.

The Moscow correspondent of *Martineau and Smith's Hardware Trade Journal*, writing on June 10, says:—Here business is pretty brisk, especially in the cotton spinning and calico line, which after the long period of dull times gives a stimulant to other trades generally. In consequence of the opening up of the Asiatic markets by means of the Transcaspian Railway to Samarkand, &c., the Russian merchants ar enabled to place their goods on the Central Asiatic markets at a price which was formerly impossible when everything had to be carried on camels and pack-horses. One strange consequence has shown itself very soon—namely, that in the further markets where English goods are being ousted by Russian manufactures the customers are requiring the same widths of prints and calicoes which were formerly supplied by Manchester agents, and, this being some inches wider than the Russian goods have hitherto been made, which was about 24½ in., the Russan cotton-mills are altering much of their plant, so as to manufacture goods of same width as the English articles. The war scare seems to be passing off gradually, and much is hoped from increase of trade with Asia, where the Russians are certainly doing much to compete with English and other foreign manufacturers, in which endeavours they are assisted enormously by the heavy import duties. Altogether the English world do not seem to appreciate the importance of Russian advances in Asia, or surely something would be done in the way of railway-building or other improvements in means of communication to counteract it. It will not be so very long hence that Russian merchants will have a very large influence in the markets of Asia Minor, Persia, and Afghanistan to the detriment of the English.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER IN INDIA.

OF late years, says the *Economist*, the Indian Government have published an annual record of the prices of food grains and salt in about seventy districts, selected as typical of the different parts of each province. It adds:—

The price in each district is given separately, and no attempt is made to strike an average which would apply to the whole country, or even to a particular province. Nor is it possible for any one to work out quite accurately this general average for himself, because no record of quantities sold is given, and without knowing how much was sold at each price no accurate average price can be struck. Still, it is necessary to make the best of the material supplied, and in the following table we have given an average price for each of a series of years, which has been arrived at by taking the average of the seventy, or so, different quotations, and assuming that to be the average for the whole country. This method, as we have said, is faulty, because it gives relatively as much importance to small markets as to large, and its results, therefore, are not to be absolutely depended upon. For comparative purposes, however, it may be fairly reliable, since the same method is applied to each year, and the margin of error may be supposed to remain constant. Drawn up in this way, the statement is:—

Average Number of Seers Sold per Rupee.

	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1880.	1875	1872
Rice	14·49	14·0	13·60	13·27	12·52	16·22	17·5
Wheat	13·66	15·88	17·70	16·90	13·37	18·26	16·2
Salt	14·71	14·14	14·51	14·14	11·48	14·45	13·1

The seer equals 2½lb., and confining attention for the moment to the purchasing power of silver measured in wheat, it will be observed that whereas in 1872 the rupee exchanged for 35½lb. of wheat, in 1885 it could command in exchange about 39lb. of wheat. In the interval, therefore, the purchasing power of the rupee measured in wheat increased by about 10 per cent. Since, then, however, there has been a distinct change. In 1885 the rupee could purchase, on an average, no more than 35lb. of wheat, and in 1886 it would exchange for no more than about 30lb. Since 1884, therefore, the value of the rupee in exchange for wheat in India appears to have fallen about 25 per cent., and it is obvious that such a decline invalidates much that has been written to prove that the fall in the price of silver has operated as a bounty upon the export of wheat from India. The argument has been that, owing to the fall in silver, the gold which the seller of Indian wheat here gets for his produce is worth 25 per cent. more rupees than before, and that as the rupee commands in India the same amount of wheat it formerly did, the fall in silver is practically equivalent to a bounty of 25 per cent. upon shipments hither. But if the purchasing power of the rupee, instead of remaining unchanged, has fallen 25 per cent., as the official record of prices would seem to show, then, obviously, this argument and the theories that have been based upon it fall to the ground.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the price of wheat measured in gold with its price measured in silver, which may be done in a rough way by comparing our *Gazette* average with the Indian average, we have worked out in the manner described.

Average Price of Wheat.

	In England. Per Quarter. s. d.	In India. Per Cwt. Rs.
1887	32 6	3·7
1885	32 10	2·6
Rice or fall	—0 4	+1·1

This shows that while gold has slightly gained in purchasing power, the rupee has decidedly lost, and the inference is that it is to the diminished purchasing power of the rupee, and not to a change in the value of wheat, that the rise in the Indian price is due. And here arises another question which it would be interesting to consider, but to which we now can only advert in passing—namely, whether this decline in the purchasing power of the rupee has had any, and if so what, influence in causing the recent shrinkage of the exports of wheat from India.

Neither in the price of rice nor of salt is there any movement corresponding to that in wheat. Of both these products the rupee commanded on the average larger quantities in 1887 than in 1885. In the case of rice, however, the fall in the rupee price is very much less than it has been in the gold price, so that with regard to it also there is a relative decline in the purchasing power of silver. And, as regards salt, the movements from year to year are to erratic that no definite conclusion can be drawn from them.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The " Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

OUR REAL DANGER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE idea that the Russians either as people or as a Government contemplate the design of the invasion and conquest of India is, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of those delusions which are to nations what evil spirits were to individuals in the days of " possession." It adds:—

The Russians no more contemplate the conquest of India than our Jingoes contemplate the conquest of Poland, but both Russians and Jingoes agree in believing that, if necessity should arise, they can make a good deal of trouble each for the other, the one in India, the other in Poland. The more clearly it is recognised that there is no more question of an invasion of India in force by the Russian army than there is of the entry of Lord Wolseley into Warsaw at the head of a British army corps, the more likely is it that we shall see where our real danger lies, for that there is real danger of some kind from the proximity of Russia and England in Asia is indubitable. It is hopeless attempting to face the real danger until we have definitely dismissed the imaginary peril from our minds.

What is the real danger? The real danger is largely self-created, but still it exists. It consists in the idea, with which our own writers and officials have so diligently inoculated the Asiatic mind, that every advance of Russia in the direction of Afghanistan endangers our position in India. The strength of the Russians for mischief is not material, but moral. It is based not upon the proximity of their cannons, but upon the ubiquity of our alarmists. Lord Lytton was probably the most effective agent who ever served the Russians in Asia. He and his troupe of panic-mongers could not have done the Czar's work better if they had been salaried with roubles as advertising agents of Muscovy. By their fuss and their fidge and their reckless expenditure of life and money in order to conjure away the mere shadow of a Cossack on the far side of Afghanistan they convinced our fellow subjects in India that Russia proposed a capacity for upsetting our Empire which in reality she lacks. While the Germans and the Jews between them have been steadily co-operating in Europe to depreciate the rouble and impair the Russian credit, or Jingoes and Anglo-Indians have in the most reckless fashion set themselves to raise Russian credit as much above par in Asia as the rouble is below par in Europe. Lord Salisbury once remarked to General Ignatieff that unless rumour lied Russia had many agents in India. " Thousands of agents," coolly replied the ablest Russian in the diplomatic service. " We have literally thousands of most useful agents in India." " What do you mean?" asked Lord Salisbury, in some amazement at the cynical avowal. " Our agents" replied General Ignatieff, " are headed by your own Viceroy, and they include almost every official in your service and every newspaper writer in India. They occupy themselves constantly in doing far more effectively than any one else could do it the kind of work for which we are supposed to employ agents in other countries. They disquiet the minds of the well-disposed by spreading fears of a Russian advance; they encourage the hopes of the ill-disposed by simulating alarm at our approach; they fill the bazaars with stories of our irresistible prowess, and, in short, they do everything that we could wish to magnify our reputation and prepare every *mauvais sujet*, every native who is discontented with your Government, to turn with longing and hopeful gaze towards the great White Czar." General Ignatieff was right. There is no room for Russian agents in Russian pay in India. The ground is covered from the Himalayas to Ceylon with far more effective auxiliaries who draw British pay but do the Russian's work.

Now that the actual Russian has come alongside the Afghan frontier it is to be hoped that this reckless " bulling" of Russian prestige in Asia will be abandoned by our people. But it is too late to undo the mischief which fifty years of hysterical and morbid alarmism have worked in India. It has given the Russians a vantage ground which all their artillery could not have secured them; and it is a vantage ground which they would be more than human if they did not use to their profit and to our inconvenience. Their railway enables them to deliver troops on the Afghan frontier a couple of days after they are landed from their base on the Caspian. Although this single line of railway drawn across the desert is of little use for the transport of an invading army, it is all that is required to furnish the semblance of danger. The delusion, although as unreal as Pepper's Ghost, is quite as startling to those who do not know the trick. Unless there is a complete change in our relations with the Russians, unless cordiality succeeds distrust, and loyal co-operation in Asia and in Europe replaces the present tension of hostility and intrigue, the Russians have us at an immense disadvantage on the Afghan border, not because they are in a position to do us any injury whatever, but because they can so practise on our idiotic, self-created fears as to drive us almost to the verge of imperial suicide. They cannot do us any harm, but they can make us do immense harm to ourselves.

Up to the present moment no Russian soldier has ever come within range of our Indian outposts. But the presence in Afghanistan of a wandering Polish adventurer in 1846, and the arrival of a Russian envoy at Cabul in 1878, provoked spasms of delirium, which cost us tens of thousands of brave men and tens of millions of treasure. Every penny squandered on the Afghan campaigns, every life sacrificed in those dreadful defiles, was sacrificed to exercise a phantom conjured up by our own nervousness. It did not exercise the phantom; it weakened India, intensified the hatred with which we are regarded in Afghanistan, and above all it taught the Russians the enormous value of that kind of phantasmagoria in the great game of Central Asian politics. As we continued to make ourselves disagreeable in Eastern Europe, the Russians determined—and very wisely determined from their own point of view—to exploit our fears in the direction of Afghanistan. The extension of their frontier beyond Merv, the construction of the railway, and the whole of their recent policy in those regions, indicate with absolute unserve their intention to profit by our folly.

If that folly is not succeeded by sober sense we may look forward with some alarm to the future of India. If the present craze continues the Czar was only to stretch his finger in menacing fashion in the direction of Herat to plunge the Indian finances into confusion, and to secure the disorganisation of the whole Indian military system by a compelling a concentration of troops at Pishin and Quetta. He has but to order the Russian drums to beat in the neighbourhood of Zulfikar or to suggest that a company of Cossacks should pursue some bandits across the border near Maruchak, for the Indian Government to stop furloughs, to telegraph for reinforcements, and to prepare to plunge headlong for a third time into the death-trap of Afghanistan.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO SHOOT NIAGARA.

FURTHER particulars are to hand regarding the fatal and foolhardy attempt to shoot the Niagara rapids.

Since Captain Webb was drowned in the attempt to swim at Niagara, writes the *Standard* correspondent, there have been many endeavours to defy the perils of the Rapids. Kendall Swam through them, wearing a life preserver. Graham floated through them, first in a closed barrel, and afterwards with his head outside. Potts and Hazlitt made a successful passage together in a big cask; then Potts and Hazlitt's sister repeated the adventure. Finally a lifeboat inventor named Percy made a passage with a view to prove the excellence of his invension. The present season opened with plans for men to go over the Falls in barrels. An experiment was first made with a dog, which was killed by the shifting of the ballast; but in the second attempt the dog was not killed. By way of climax to this foolhardiness an Englishman, named R. W. Flack, of Bristol, wagered 500 dollars upon a race with Percy through the Rapids.

In making a trial trip on Wednesday Flack was drowned. He entered a boat fifteen feet long, nearly five feet wide, and thirty-four inches deep, fitted with a hand propeller. On embarking Flack was strapped to the seat, and said he would wait in whirlpool for twenty minutes to give any who might be disposed to follow him an opportunity to catch him up He also said he hoped he would turn twenty somersaults, to deter, imitators. The first wave instantly capsized his boat; but owing to the loaded keel it speedily righted. The boat capsized again at the place where Captain Webb's skull was fractured. After the third upset the boat failed to right itself, and drifted three times around the whirpool, Flack drowning before the eyes of the spectator. When the boat drifted near enough to the shore some bold swimmers went off and towed it in, but this was an hour after the start. The straps by which Flack was fastened to the seat showed signs of an effort on his part to release himself. Flack leaves a widow and five children.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

" BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property with the GinningFactory Engines, &c., thereon standing and situate at Chalisgaum, Zilla Khandesh.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1, at 4 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms at No. 4 Forbes and Meadow streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Virpar Dewjee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nurseybhoy Jaitha (now an insolvent) and of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent, the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four acres and thirty-four Gunthas or thereabouts, situate in Chalisgaum in the Khandesh Zilla, in the registration sub-district of Chalisgaum bearing No. 271, which said land is bounded on the north by the property bearing survey No. 273, on the south by a public road, on the east by property survey No. 217 granted to the Kachari, and on the west also by property bearing survey No. 273 which said hereditaments are now in the possession and occupation of the said Mortgagee, together with all Mills, factories, buildings, steam engines, boilers, mill gear, mill wright work fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, now standing lying or being thereon.

Consisting of 40 Gins by Platt Brothers & Co., (1882 & 1883); 2 openers by Platt Brothers & Co., (1882); 1 Horizontal 25 H. P. Steam Engine with fly wheel by Andrew Marton, 1 Double Flue Boiler 30 "by 7" diameter with mounting and fitting by Benjamin Goodfellow (1878); Length shaftings with pulleys beltings and brackets, 1 Donkeys Engine or Salford Pump; 1 Water Heater, 1 Large and 2 Small Drum Pulleys, 1 Copper nozzle with Canvas Hose, Lengths of Iron Pipes (Steam, Exhaust, Feed and Water Pipes) 3 W. I. Water Tanks, 1 Sliding Surfacing and Screw Cutting gap Lathe 8 feet long by Smith and Wilshaw with change wheels, tools &c, 2 Cases taps and dies ¼" to 1¼", 1 Large W. I. Chimney; 1 Smith's Bellows, 3 Bench Vices, 1 Anvil, Blacksmith and Carpenter Tools, 2 Grind Stones, 1 Douglas Hand Pump with Suction Hose, 2 Beam Scales, weights, Lanterns, Buckets, Powras, Picks, Tins, Iron Drums, Baskets, Fire Bricks, Scrap Iron Bars, Wire, spare Gin Rolls, Files, Bolts, Nuts, Iron Blocks, Point, Oil, Candles, Copper and Brass Utensils, Leather Moths, Round Iron Oil Tank, Treasury Chest, Boxes Cupboards, Table, Chairs, Mattresses, Pillows, Padlocks, Clock, Old Gunny, Coir Ropes, 1 Garry and 2 Horses, &c.

And on the same day and at the same time, immediately on the conclusion of the sale aforesaid, by the order of the same mortgagee and on account and risk of the same mortgagor and his said assign.

The working stock of the said mortgaged hereditaments and premises consisting of double flue boiler, 26' by 6' diameter with mounting by Galloway, firewood, coal, and other stores (if any).

The property is now on view, intending buyers will be permitted to view the premises on applying to the mortgager's man in charge thereof at Chalisgaum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, solicitors to the mortgagee at their office No. 27 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their said office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 25, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and, glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging duplex wind proof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome pictures, &c., the property of F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THE BARSEE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). SALE OF THE COMPANY PROPERTIES AT BARSEE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned properties belonging to the above, named Company:—All that piece of ground situate at Barsee on the high road near the seed market in the district of Sholapur (comprised in and subject to the conditions of a certain Indenture of Lease, dated the 26th day of June, 1886, and made between Narsidas Jeetram of the one part, and the abovenamed Company on the other part), together with the bungalow, outhouses, godowns for storing seeds, &c., and well standing thereon, as also together with a fine pucka cut stone building, engine boiler, oil mills, seed crushing and elevating machines, shaftings and pulleys, and other machinery, &c., in the same state and condition in which they are now lying, the whole forming the seed pressing factory of the abovenamed Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidator at his Office, No. 27 Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, close to the English Hotel, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. M. BURNS, of the Fire Brigade. The same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated tea and coffee service, cruet stand, butter pot, breakfast companion, claret jug, spoons and forks, mappin's cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture consisting of drawing room, dining pier side dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches drawing room easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, cup board, teapoy, hatstand, marble topped round table, musical box, chiffonier, ottoman corner cabinets, bookstand, iron and brass bedstead, screen, wardrobe, chest of drawers, mirror door almyra, English dressing table, hanging and table lamps, child's perambulator, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, Brussel's carpets, China screens, 8 day timepiece, writing table, office chair, clothes and gown presses, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, a strong-built light victoria, a strong dogcart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 4 years old, going in saddle as well as in harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Vuzeerunbebee, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. Sher Mahomed Allarukhia, Moorajbhoy Premjee and Easubhoy Mehrali, the undermentioned valuable properties, viz.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 580 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Municipal chawls, on the south by Grant Road, on the west by the property of Ahmed Meya Khundwanee, and on the east by the property described in Lot No. 2, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under new survey No. 2-6947, and under Collectors new No. 13674-75 and by the Collector of assessment under No

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 327 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the Municipal chawls, on the South by Grant Road, on the west by the property described in Lot No. 1, and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 3, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under new survey No. 2-6947, and under Collector's new No. 13674-75, and by the Collector of Assessment under No

LOT No. 3

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Municipal chawls, on the South by Grant Road, on the west by the property described in Lot No. 2, and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 4, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under new survey No. 2-6917, and under Collector's new No. 13674-75, and by the Collector of Assessment under No.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 248 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the Municipal chawls, and partly by Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, on the south by Grant Road, on the west by property described in lot No. 3, and on the east by the said Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 2-6947, and under Collector's new No. 13674-75, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s. s. Sutlej 5 cases superior fancy woolen cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits, consisting of solid corks, solid fine twills, fancy diagonal Vicuna Serge, Fancy tweed twill melton, twill coating, fancy suiting, fancy checks, and stripes, check suiting, Scotch stripes, striped fancy, suiting, West ho espun, Hairline, Scotch tweed, thin fancy worsted, tweed suiting, solid diagonal, Camel hair ho nespun, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 25, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

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MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the New Oriental Bank, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting, of table, hanging, and wall lamps, hand and pocket lamps, gem travelling lamps, table, wall, and chamber candlesticks, spirit, kettles, kerosine oil fillers, billiard, verandah, and drawing-room lamps, rich enamelled gate lamps, infant food warmers, and a large number of street lamps which is a splendid opportunity for the Municipality.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the office furniture of Messrs. Louis, Dreyfus and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeonholes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, sample tables, a large size Milliner's patent fire resisting safe, clocks, door and partition screens, benches, &c., &c.

Also the household property of Louis Bergl, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, very rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, CAPITALISTS, AND CULTIVATORS.

Rare opportunity for lucrative safe investment.

Auction sale of very valuable land, in 6 villages, known as Vehela, Soorai, Dapoda, Gova, Dhamungaum and Val, situate at Bhimvadi, near Callian, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1888, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms several pieces or parcels of land in the above-mentioned six villages, together with the batty, rabi, and wurkus, fields, buildings with houses, huts, sheds, trees, grass and plants standing thereon in separate lots as under (unless previously disposed of):—

Lot No 1.—Vehela, bhatty 184 acres, 27 goontas, rabi 28 acres, 28½ goontas, wurkus 155 acres 33¾ goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 848-6-6.

Lot No. 2.—Soorai, bhatty 39 acres 36 goontas, rabi 10 acres 38½ goontas, wurkus 47 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 183-1-7.

Lot No 3.—Dapoda, bhatty 49 acres 29 goontas, wurkus 45 acres 11 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 219-0-3.

Lot No. 4.—Gova, bhatty 7 acres 10½ goontas, rabi 2 acres 31½ goontas, wurkas 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 28-6-2.

Lot No. 5.—Dhamangaum, bhatty 3 acres 32 goontas wurkus 4 acres 7 goontas, and revenue payable to Government Rs. 18-0-6.

Lot No. 6.—Val, bhatty 3 acres 3½ goontas, wurkus 3 acres 27 goontas and revenue payable to Government Rs. 15-5-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Albess Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of contractors' waggons, crane, lamps portable railway waggons.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, Frere Road, on account of the first purchaser the Industrial Foundry and Iron Works.

A lot of contractors' waggons, crane lamps, portable railway waggons, &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware by Mappin and Webb, crockery and glassware, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of fancy table ornaments and flower vases, rich, Brussels carpets, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, fancy globe lamps, spare building materials, iron hinges, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

50 dozen blacking.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 very handsome, strong-built, glass-fronted brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 powerful, bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong pony-cart, with fast-trotting grey pony and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 25, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(n pamphlet form)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

CONSOLS remained at 99⅝ in London yesterday; and in Paris Reutes were still steady at 106¾. Silver had not moved from Friday's price of 42d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher at £67⅞, while 4½ per cents. were lower to the same extent, at £69⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106.

The market rate of Discount on short London Bills was ¼ per cent. higher, at 1½ per cent.; that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper is called equal to the Bank rate, which was 2½ per cent.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were quite unchanged. The London Goat Skin sales opened yesterday, with 1,100,000 Skins offered in presence of a fair demand. Madras prime quality were 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher, while Madras medium were ½d. to 1d. lower. Bombay quality were also ½d. per lb. lower. 490,000 Sheep Skins will also be put forward at these sales.

COTTON closed steady in Liverpool yesterday, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and these are said to have been freely offered. Quotations both for Americans and Surats, both spot and arrival, come quite unaltered. Manchester was quiet but steady.

Nor was there any change in New York, Saturday's prices of 10 11-16 cents. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 9·78 cents. for September Futures having continued to rule.

Local consumers have taken a moderate quantity of Cotton here to-day at about previous rates, and the tone of the market remains steady. The reported purchases aggregating rather over 1,000 bales, have consisted of Wudwan, at 206½; Oojein, at Rs. 179¼; Akola, at Rs. 202½-3; Westerns, at Rs. 198; Dharwar, at Rs. 191-3; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 208 per candy. Contracts for about 500 bales of "Good" Bengals of the next crop, for January delivery, are reported between native dealers, at Rs. 166. "Fully Good" and "Fine," in which we hear of nothing passing, being quoted at Rs 176 and Rs. 186, respectively. Some 3-400 bales of "Good" Broach, for March delivery, have also been booked at Rs. 226½ between operators of the same class; and Rs. 198 would be given for "Good" Bhownagar contracts for next May; but nothing can be done under Rs. 199.

WHEAT.—There has been very little doing in this market to-day. The few purchases reported have been at previous rates, at which the tone is firm.

SEEDS.—A good demand has continued to be felt both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, Seeds, and a consider able business is reported to-day in a firm market; but we call prices unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,684	bales.
Wheat	31,621	cwts.
Linseed	9,104	"
Rapeseed	5,135	"
Poppyseed	1,753	"
Groundnuts	1,184	"

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day. The market continues dull at our last quotations for ready business, and we hear of no enquiry for forward tonnage.

EXCHAGNE has remained steady to-day; business has been done to a fair extent at our quoted rates for Bank Demand and Telegraphic; and for large amounts a settler of the latter at 1s. 4 3-32d. might possibly have been found. Of private paper the supply still continues very limited, only small amounts of Sterling documents at 1s. 4 7-32d. and Francs at 1s. 71½d. for ready delivery, having been done. The market closed steady at—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits do } Documents do }	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 100 ⅝ both for ready and forward business in Fours, with buyers at that rate for cash and the near account, and sellers for the 30th August. In the afternoon the rate hardened a little, and 100 7-16 was quoted at closing, with a steady feeling. 105 has still been quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper in which, however, there is nothing doing again.

SHARES have been rather neglected to-day, and in Mill Scrip the only changes we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in David and Ripon; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in New Great Eastern and Soonderdas. In Miscellaneous Shares, Prince of Wales Fire have advanced Rs. 15; Bapty Flour are Rs. 3 down; and Royal Flour are up Rs. 5. Cooper Madon have declined Rs. 6. Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2½ lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	13 pct.	840xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	18,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,920	$125 250		5 pct.	135

RAILWA COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	-	£160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	800	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	0 25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	539 530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300 300xd
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 40	440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	4 0 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	175 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33¾	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	60
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gem Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	8
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	378
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co., Ld	11,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
BerarsOil MillsCo., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CARPENTER—At Broach, Reuben Alexander Maurice, the beloved son of Joseph Reuben Carpenter, Engineer, Alfred Mills, Broach, aged 9 months and 25 days. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH—July 18, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant E H F Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

GRAHAM—July 17, at Agra, the wife of Captain W B Graham, Manchester Regiment, of a son.

SMYTHE—July 8, at Allahabad, the wife of H J Smythe, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE—JEFFRIES—July 17, at Ajmere, by the father of the bride, Ewen Gordon George, to Ada Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev E Jeffries, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIGGINSON—LIOT—July 17, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev A Saunders Dyer, M A, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev John Ellis, William W E Higginson, Manager of the Samdang Tea Co. Ld, Debrooghur, second son of the late George Higginson, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta, to Amy Florence, eldest daughter of the late Captain W A Liot, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1888.

THE Law Faculty of the University of Bombay, as we have already briefly intimated, had before them on Saturday various proposals relating to the conditions on which the degree of LL.B. shall be prepared for and conferred. The correspondence on the subject which has been published during the past few weeks indicates the prevalence of so much interest in the question that it seems a pity that the Faculty carried on their deliberations in private. There was a tolerably full notice paper before the meeting. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who has of late shown an interest in University affairs that is as noteworthy as it is creditable to him, had given notice of a motion to appoint a committee of twelve to report upon the proposals referred by the Senate, but as he would have imposed upon them no fewer than thirteen instructions, some of them on points of vital importance, it is difficult to see what a committee appointed under such conditions could have done that the Faculty itself could not have done as well or better. Ultimately, however, the formidable motion which stood on the paper in Mr. Nanabhai's name gave place to one of a simpler kind, the result of which was that a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the proposals referred by the Syndicate, and generally as to the rules relating to the admission of candidates to the LL. B. degree. The Committee, by a subsequent resolution moved by Mr. Justice Birdwood, was limited to five members, and the fellows nominated were the Hon. Mr. Telang, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. F. L. Latham, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, and Mr. W. E. Hart, a motion in favour of the inclusion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai being thrown out. Finally it was resolved to direct the Registrar to instruct the Committee to refer, if necessary, to the Committee now sitting to consider what changes are desirable in the Arts curriculum. We take it that the constitution of the Committee will discourage the hopes of petitioners and correspondents who have looked to Mr. Nanabhai to liberate the law students from the bonds of an exacting rule. The main purpose of Mr. Nanabhai's intervention has obviously been to smooth the path of the aspirant for a law degree, and it is not to be wondered at that he met with more support from outside than from those who are responsible for keeping up the standard of education in the University. We need not be surprised, for example, at the popularity out of doors of Mr. Nanabhai's proposal to do away with the stipulation that a Bachelor of Arts admitted to the LL.B. Examination shall be of at least two years' standing, and still less at the approval which has been bestowed upon his proposal to substitute the previous examination for the B.A. as a qualification for examination for the LL.B. degree in the event of this examination being divided into an Intermediate and a Final. There will always be found people ready to approve of schemes for making easier the path to academic success, without much regard to the larger interests involved.

The votes of the Faculty on Saturday, however, indicated that whatever approval such proposals may secure outside, the University itself is little disposed to agree to a lowering of its standard. A riper and more responsible opinion than any that has found expression in students' memorials will, we believe, thoroughly support those who, while willing to remove all unnecessary burdens from the young men who are preparing for the Law examination, are resolved that the degree shall retain its value as a guarantee of general as well as of professional culture. We have not to deal here with such a claim as was made on behalf of the medical students when they asked for the substitution of the M. B. degree for the L. M. and S. on easier terms than the previous acquirement of a degree in Arts. In that case it was shown that the licentiate was kept at a disadvantage relatively with professional competitors elsewhere who held a superior degree to his without having gone through a superior test. Here, however, the question is mainly whether the academic standard in laws shall be maintained or lowered; the differential element, which had to be considered in dealing with the claims of the medical students to the M. B. degree, having no place in the discussion. There is no doubt much that appeals to our sympathy in the plea that by insisting that the candidate for the LL.B. degree shall be a B.A. of two years' standing we impose upon the students a burden which many of them are too poor to bear. But there is little room for sympathy when the question is simply whether or not the instruction of the men who will be the lawyers and the subordinate judges of the future shall be efficient, and whether the qualifications demanded of them shall be a real test of their capacity. The Report on law teaching which the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence has sent in to the Syndicate shows that there is serious need for improvement in the system under which students in law pursue their studies. We say nothing now as to the inadequacy of the financial provision which is made by Government for the teaching of law in Bombay. Seven-hundred rupees a month is all that Government think necessary to spend for the purpose, and if the well of munificence has not run dry we readily endorse Mr. Justice Jardine's suggestion that some wealthy citizen might find a worse use for his money than to devote it to the necessities of legal education. The point to which attention should be directed just now is, however, this, that in keeping terms simultaneously at the Law School and at an Arts College the law student, with his Arts examination imminent and his LL. B. examination more than two years ahead, keeps his law terms perfunctorily, and the lectures which he hears are wasted upon him.

Mr. Setna's observations on this point deserve the serious attention of the University. If they are warranted by the facts, it is exceedingly difficult to understand how Mr. Nanabhai would attempt to justify his proposal that it be left optional with the students to keep their law terms either before or after taking the B. A. degree. The students, Mr. Setna says, attend the classes more for the sake of putting in their terms than for obtaining instruction in law. "The immediate concern of these candidates is to pass the several examinations of the University in order to be able to obtain their arts or science degrees, the result being that they do not care to devote much attention to the lectures preparing them for an examination which they are not allowed to go in for until after the lapse of three or four years from the period of such attendance—an examination, moreover, from which they are aware they are excluded unless and until they obtain the required degree in Arts or Science." It is felt by men who are likely to influence the ultimate decisions of the Faculty that the three years' course at the Law School should be still insisted upon, and that two years' attendance out of the three should be put in after the student has taken his B.A. or B.Sc. degree. The student would, under this arrangement, get through his jurisprudence course while he was completing his terms at the Arts College; the remaining two years he would be able to give exclusively to his law studies. It is said that there would be a hardship in this, as it would entail two additional years' residence in Bombay. But the extent of this inconvenience has been exaggerated, since about half the students who attend the law classes at present have graduated. In any case we suppose it is not a harsh thing to say that the privileges of the professions to which the LL.B. degree gives entrance are worth paying for, and that it is better that a burden should be put upon the poor student than that he should be prepared for his profession under such unsatisfactory conditions as those described in the report of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. The prospects open to him are worth making a sacrifice for. As a judicial subordinate he begins on a salary of Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 800, and the University would be betraying their trust to Government if they failed to insist that the school course of students preparing for a career so adequately rewarded should be made serious and thorough. They are not the best friends of our academic youth who would stand in the way of any honest attempt in this direction. Have they, we should like to know, contemplated the contingency of the Government refusing to accept an LL.B. degree, given with inadequate guarantees for the students' special and general culture, as a passport to the lucrative offices to which it now opens the way? For it should be remembered that, effectively, the last word in this matter is not with the University but with the Government.

THERE has not in our time been a more noteworthy addition to the literature of travel than the two bulky volumes in which Mr. Doughty describes his wanderings in Arabia Deserta. The University of Cambridge, in printing Mr. Doughty's work at their own press, have affixed to it the *cachet* of a book of scholarly value, but it has merits of its own which will, we believe, gain for it a place amongst the classics of travel lore. The style of the book, while it is quite possible that to many people it will seem to constitute one of its merits, may stand in the way of its popularity. There is as marked individuality in it as in the most characteristic passages of Carlyle, and if it is often open to the imputation of being strange English, the defence must be that life in the desert and long isolation from English speaking people has led the traveller to express himself in English words, phrased in Arabic forms, and aided with puzzling frequency by Arabic terms. But nothing could be more vivid than his descriptions, whether of the men or of the landscape of the desert. No one that we know of has penetrated so deeply into the inner life of the nomad Arabs. In that respect he leaves even Sir Edward Burton and Professor Palmer far behind, and it may safely be said that few men have attained as intimate a knowledge of their next door neighbour as this scholarly hakim, with his Arab speech and his Arab garment, attained of those wanderers like himself in whose tents he dwelt. There is a good deal in Mr. Doughty's book that interests us in Bombay. He seems to have been amongst us at some time, for he speaks familiarly of what he has seen in the houses of Nejd merchants in Bombay, and apparently he had the numerous Arab society of this city for acquaintances. The Nejd horse is the point of contact between Bombay and the desert through which Mr. Doughty wandered during long years. The Emir Ibn Raschid, at whose oasis capital of Hayil he spent many months, used to send twenty horses every year to the Gulf for shipment to Bombay, and he confesses that amongst the best people he met at Hayil were some who had brought the Emir's horses heref or sale. At Bombay, they told him, "with a pleasant wonder, they had seen the horse race; men who viewed a stranger, such as themselves, had been in another soil, with eyes of good-will and understanding. This people (they would say) have learned no good manners, they have not corrected themselves by seeing foreign countries; else why do they molest you, Khalil, about your religion, in which no man ought to be enforced? But we have instructed ourselves in travel; also we have seen the Nasâra, their wealth, their ingenuity, and justice and liberality." The wild-looking Bedouins whom we see in the neighbourhood of the Arab stables take back with them, therefore, something more than the sale proceeds of the Nejdi Sheikhs' horses. The Arab who, because he has been to Bombay, learns to look upon his neighbour's religion as his neighbour's affair, and not by any means a matter concerning which throats should be cut, is a conspicuous example of the broadening and humanizing influence of travel. But we cannot be astonished at the march of ideas in Arabia Deserta, since Mr. Doughty tells us that in the bazaar of Ibn Raschid's capital he found the *Bombay Gazette*.

A LAWYER points out to us that an offence against the 161st section of the Indian Penal Code—that is to say, a charge against an official of taking an illegal gratification—is triable by a magistrate of the first-class. It is punishable with three years' imprisonment. A magistrate can only impose a sentence of two years. If the accused claims to be tried as a European British subject a magistrate could only inflict three months' imprisonment, but a district magistrate could sentence to six months' imprisonment. If the accused does not claim to be tried as a European British subject the magistrate could give two years' imprisonment. If he were of opinion that such a punishment was not adequate to the offence proved, he would commit the case to the Sessions Court. If the accused claimed the privilege of a European British subject and the magistrate deemed a penalty of three months' imprisonment insufficient, or if a district magistrate presided, and deemed six months' inadequate, then the accused would be sent before the High Court. In that eventuality any natives committed with the European British subject would also be sent before the High Court. The present intention in regard to the pending cases at Poona is that they shall all be dealt with alike magisterially.

WE were told yesterday that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves for having published a mass of information in relation to a certain matter when "every official lip is for the present sealed, and anything like a fair or accurate statement of the case is, therefore, out of the question." For "every official lip is sealed" the public are requested to read "certain journalistic ears are closed," and then to think of the amazing significance of a little story that they tell far far away. Once upon a time there were two papers, one of which looked after its business, while the other did not. And it fell out upon a day that dreadful things happened about which the paper that looked after its business printed chronicles galore, but the one that did not had nothing to say but this:—"Such and such a thing came to pass yesterday at such and such a place. The details are quite unfit for publication, but we hope to tell of them at length to-morrow." And they have never known to this day whether to call the story the Story of the Sealed Lips or of the Closed Ears.

MR. L. RUSSELL, of the Bombay Bar, has been retained, in addition to the other barristers whose names we have mentioned, by Sirdar Diler Jung in view of the action about to be taken on behalf of H. H. the Nizam in the Bombay High Court. The preliminary steps in this important and costly litigation are now in progress. The inquiry which was entrusted to a committee of the House of Commons was rigorously confined to the circumstances attending the concession of the Deccan Mining rights; new developments are anticipated as soon as the Report of the Commission, which will probably be issued during the present week, is submitted to Parliament.

SURGEON F. F. PERRY, of the Lahore Medical College, at present officiating in the Calcutta Medical College, has been summoned to, and has arrived at Simla to operate, if necessary, on the hand of Lord Dufferin, which is again troublesome. It will be remembered that Dr. Perry was summoned from Lahore last summer in connection with this same complaint.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been opened at Ootacamund for a memorial to perpetuate the name of Sir Herbert Macpherson, late Commander-in-Chief, Madras. The nature of the memorial will be decided at a meeting to be shortly held.

ON the 21st inst., as we have already stated, a reconnoitring party of the Derbyshire Regiment came on a number of the enemy in the Kapup Valley within 800 yards of the Nimla ridge. On a volley being fired by our men the Tibetans retreated up the Jalep Pass with a loss of four men, either killed or very severely wounded. About 200 Tibetans appeared after the volley; but made no attempt to approach our men.

A NEW wall has been built within the last few days at the bottom of the Pemberingo Pass and several more tents have appeared in the Jalep Pass, bringing the number up to ninety-one. Otherwise the position of affairs remains unchanged.

NGA TUN AUNG, the noted dacoit leader who was last engaged in a dacoity in the village of Sanywa in the Tharrawaddy district, and was shot by Inspector St. Leger Wood whilst attempting to escape, but managed to creep into the jungle and avoid apprehension, was so weakened by exposure, want of food, and disabled by gun-shot wounds, that he gave himself up. He was tried by the Commissioner of Pegu, and sentenced to death. It has been decided to execute him publicly in the market place.

THERE were no fewer than four horse accidents on the 21st instant at Simla, the most serious happening to Miss Luck, a niece of General Luck, who was thrown and dragged some little distance, her injuries promising at first to prove somewhat severe. The young lady is progressing favourably. Lord Clandeboye, another of the victims, escaped with a strained ankle.

THE first four ties for the Keswick Football Challenge Cup have been played with the following results:—The Calcutta Football Club beat the Leinster Regiment; the Derbyshire Regiment beat the Armenians; the Medical College beat the Foresters; and the Dalhousie Football Club *versus* the Armenians was drawn. This last tie will have to be played over again.

IT is understood that a loan of over six and a half lakhs of rupees has been successfully negotiated by the Court of Wards authorities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the Raja of Mundi in the Punjab on behalf of the Mallanpur Estate which is now under the care of the Court. The Behra estate in the Fyzabad District in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been released from the management of the Court of Wards, the debts of the property having been liquidated.

A SIKKIM official, who has been for months in confinement in Tibet, has recently been released, and has returned to his home at Gantok. There are said to be still some eight thousand men across the frontier, but all supplies at Pheri are now exhausted, and these have to be brought from Gianti, where they are said to be plentiful. There is not likely to be any attack before the middle of next month, if then; as the present season is considered unlucky. Six more dead bodies of men who fell in the action on the 22nd of May have been found making the total number of killed, actually counted as eighty. These six bodies were found in the dense jungle not far from our camp. The Tibetans suffered some loss in the reconnaissance which was made into the Kupup Valley on the 19th of April. A second block-house, commanding the road to Shalambi, has been commenced, and is now almost ready for occupation.

THE Raja of Rampura, in the Jhansi Division, has signified, through the Commissioner of his Division, his wish to make a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the building of a school at Orai in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

THE appointment of Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., to officiate as Commissioner, Central Division, is gazetted, *vice* Mr. Arthur Crawford. Mr. A. C. Trevor will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari and Reporter-General of External Commerce, Bombay.

THERE has just died in Newcastle, at the age of 57 years, Henry Alexander Watt, chief engineer of the steamer Cagliari, which in the year 1857 sailed from Genoa to the aid of the political prisoners of King Bomba of Naples, having on board Pisacane and Nicotera, two daring friends of Mazzini, Miss Jessie Meriton White (now Madame White Mario), and others. The vessel, whose destination was the island of Ponsa, where the prisoners were, left Genoa on July 5, 1857, and successfully accomplished the mission upon which the adventurers had set out. But on returning it was captured by a Neapolitan war vessel, and its occupants, including Watt and the second engineer, Charles Park, were taken to Naples and imprisoned. They suffered severely, and Watt temporarily lost his reason. The news of the imprisonment of the two Englishmen, who were ignorant of the conspiracy, presently reached the London newspapers, and the British Government was impelled by force of public opinion to take steps in the matter, with the result that after having been imprisoned for seven months the two men were released. Their detention being deemed illegal, the British Government demanded compensation for them from the Minister of the King of Naples, and this having received an unsatisfactory answer a second despatch was forwarded threatening to place an embargo on Neapolitan vessels if the demand were not acceded to. This had the desired effect, and the two engineers received substantial compensation. Seven of the leaders and crew forming the enterprise were sentenced to death, but this sentence was afterwards commuted. Watt suffered greatly, both in mind any body, from hs long imprisonment, and was never able to work aigain.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL AND THE *TIMES'* CHARGES.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. W. H. Smith moved the second reading of the Bill for the appointment of a Special Commission of Judges to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times*.

The Commission will consist of Sir James Hannen (President), Sir John Day, and Sir Montague E. Smith.

Mr. Smith said that Government would rejoice if the complete innocence of Mr. Parnell were proclaimed by the inquiry.

Mr. Parnell denounced the Bill, and stigmatized it as "cowardly and un-English."

It authorised, he said, an inquiry into the whole agitation of the League.

He demanded to confine the inquiry to his and other M. P.'s conduct, and to specify the charges in the Bill.

In conclusion, Mr. Parnell accused the Government of collusion with the *Times*.

Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Mathews, the Secretary for the Home Department, refused to restrict the inquiry.

The debate has been adjourned.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Colonel B. Combe has been appointed Brigadier-General, Bombay Army.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 23.

The visit of the Emperor William has led to the removal of the Russo-German misunderstanding which existed relative to certain matters, but it has changed nothing in connection with the German Alliances, nor Russia's liberty of action.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 24.

General Boulanger is a candidate for the Department of the Somme.

The election takes place on the 19th proximo.

FATALITY IN THE NILE.

WADY HALFA, JULY 23.

Three boat-loads of villagers, escaping from the Dervishes, sank, and 150 persons have been drowned.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the observations made in the *Pioneer* of Thursday last regarding the inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandals, says the extreme dissatisfaction there expressed at the narrowing of the investigation is not unnatural. A correspondent has assured the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Nizam's counsel received imperative instructions to prevent the mention of the name of any English official which the *Gazette* regards as suspicious.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee is awaited with feverish impatience at the India Office, which fears animadversions on General Strachey's extraordinary evidence.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor, the Dewan, Resident, and their staffs, visited Seringapatam, and went over the scene of the siege. They visited the tombs of Hyder and Tippoo, returning to Mysore in the afternoon. His Excellency afterwards visited the Maharanee's Caste Girls' School, and left for Bangalore to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, arrived here *via* Marseilles yesterday, evening, from Bombay.

MARSEILLES, JULY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats freely offered.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 23.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	83·4

THE Prince of Wales occupied the chair at a meeting of the organising committee of the Imperial Institute on the 2nd inst., when the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Herschell, and Sir John Rose were appointed trustees for the Endowment Fund, the minimum value of which is fixed by the Royal Charter at £140,000. It was announced that, exclusive of the subscriptions from the Indian Empire, and temporarily invested there, the funds available amount to £310,000. Tenders were accepted for the construction of a new road and the main buildings of the Institute.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

I AM afraid that the practice of writing news-letters, giving accounts of the amusements at Simla is, to a large extent, responsible for the impression which prevails in some quarters that the Government of India, during its stay up here, is wholly given up to frivolity. Yet it is the province of news-letters to deal largely with such matters of local interest, as a reference to the correspondence from any hill station or plains station will show, and it does not follow, because these things are taking place, that the Government of the Empire is at a standstill. The Government may patronize such things, but does not necessarily sacrifice its duties to them, and if need were I might point on the right hand and on the left to officials, who have frequently to work their fourteen hours a day, and to carry home office boxes with them as aids to digestion after dinner. I have heard of polo and foot-ball on the plains in May, not to speak of travelling theatrical companies and subscription dances, and if these things take place in such a climate where the population are all working bees, is it matter for astonishment that they should occur at Simla where the queen bees and the drones are all assembled. It is, moreover, a grievous error to suppose that theatricals, dances, and gymkhanas are the only directions in which superfluous energy displays itself. Lectures, charities, and out-door exercises, all have their turn, although they may not receive an equal amount of notice. And, again, in a large community like that of Simla, the bulk of public amusements may seem great, while the share that each individual takes in them is small, and that share may be very unevenly distributed. Whether the Government of India is more "in touch" with the people at Calcutta than at Simla, and whether holiday-makers dance too much or too little is another matter. I only seek to absolve the Government from responsibility for a state of things which exists at every hill station where Englishmen are gathered together. Perhaps, like the Asiatic, we ought to spend all our leisure in the bosom of our families, and only go to a *mela* about once a year.

And now I would refer to a few solemn themes, the first of which is the weather. A good deal of unnecessary alarm appears to have existed as to the likelihood of famine, but that has happily passed away, and in Simla as elsewhere the gracious drops are now falling. I gather from the reports of the scientific department of the Government of India that the first monsoon current was merely drawn away by cyclonic disturbances at sea, and now it has returned with its normal force. The delay occurred over the whole of India, and this very fact should have given hope, for it was not likely that the entire country was about to suffer from a visitation of famine. Nevertheless, Lord Dufferin was anxious, and made frequent enquiries of the official weather prophets. It would have been an unfortunate ending to a rule which, except in the matter of agricultural prosperity, has not been over-much blessed, if any part of the country had been smitten with famine. In Simla we are now having more than our usual allowance of moisture, and the thick mists which are usual in August already envelop the landscape.

The Viceregal household move into their new home on Observatory Hill next Monday, and it seems hard to imagine that the old building will know its former glories no more, but will gradually degenerate into a barn, for the accommodation of some Government Department which cannot be housed in the new offices. I have heard the Home Department and the Revenue and Agricultural mentioned as likely to share the honour of being transferred, but I believe nothing has been settled yet. The building will probably have to take back its old name of "Peterhoff," as the new palace will be the "Viceregal Lodge." The palace will be inconveniently far from dwellers in chota Simla, but if Simla grows, as some people predict it will, it will form the centre of a new colony of houses on the "prospect" and "Observatory" hills. It was intended to have a great house warming ball at the palace on 8th August, but as numerous little details in the way of fittings, &c., have yet to be looked to, the ball has been postponed till 22nd August. The first entertainment in the new building will probably be a dinner followed by a small dance, which will give an opportunity of testing the arrangements, and will allow time to rectify any omissions in the event of changes being necessary.

The election of four members for the Simla Municipal Committee was concluded recently, but caused little excitement. And objection has been lodged with the Punjab Government against one of the members elected on the ground that his application for nomination was received from half an hour to two hours after the time fixed. The matter looks a simple one, but I hear that a whole day was absorbed in deciding it in favour of the elected member, so the Punjab Government will have a tough job in settling the appeal. Simla was the last spot on the earth where local self-government ought to have been introduced, and the Government recognising this have appropriated the larger half of the votes to themselves, so that the elections are little more than a farce, as the Government votes are given in a block and swamp all opposition.

An interesting story reaches me of two ladies who were riding some days ago on the Mall. One of them attempted to get out of the way of a little dog, when the other called out spiritedly—"Oh, squash the little beast." The owner being a new arrival and unacquainted with the customs of the place felt unable to remonstrate. I also hear of ladies who say that they cannot get partners at a dance unless they promise them a kiss. But it is a libel, and the correspondent who told of these things would soon have to gather up his coat tails and flee into the wilderness.

A notice has been issued to the effect that glanders has broken out among the tonga ponies, and warning people not to exercise their horses on the cart-road. The Press Commissioner, like the Dodo, promises soon to become extinct.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	15,725
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy	500
Mr. Mottee Currumsee	250
Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy	400
Messrs. Tapidas Varujdas & Co.	100
Mr. Kaikhusro N. Kabrajee	10
Mr. Jehangeer K. N. Kabrajee, C.S.	10
Mr. C. A. Turner	25
Mr. A. Keyser, C.S.	50
Total	17,070

DOSSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 24.—The barometer has increased slightly at a few places on the West Coast, but has fallen elsewhere, briskly over the whole of Northern India, and rapidly in the Punjab. Distribution unaltered, a slight depression is overlying the Gangetic Plain and a large depression over the Punjab. Monsoons are unchanged in force ; but gradients are increasing, and the currents are likely to rise. Continuous but moderate rain has fallen in Burma and East Bengal. Showery weather prevails in other parts of Bengal and over the N.-W. P.; but there is no rain in the Punjab. Moderate rain has fallen on the South-West Coast, and slight rain in the central parts of the country and the Penisula. The weather is cloudy and damp, except in the Punjab, but temperature has risen in several places.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	41	21	34	43	38	34	38	20
July 23, Monday	……		……		……		0	23
„ 24, Tuesday	0	16	0	21	0	22	……	
Total	41	37	34	64	38	56	38	43
Total corresponding date of last year	55	45	55	0	51	71	51	33

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL CLEMENTI, Judge Advocate-General in India, goes home on a year's furlough, and will be succeeded by Colonel Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Madras, the latter's duties being taken up by Colonel Sanderson now at Bengal Army Head-quarters. Captain Balfe, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Allahabad Circle, goes to Simla in the same capacity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLUTTERBUCK, Station staff Officer, Barrackpore, is appointed officiating second-in-command of the 7th Bengal Infantry.

COLONEL HASTINGS, 2nd Sikhs, officiates as Commandant, 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas ; and Captain Hawkes is appointed permanent second-in-command of the battalion, *vice* Major L. R. Battye, deceased.

LIEUTENANT THOMPSON, Connaught Rangers, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and comes out next September.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON, 3rd Dragoon Guards, remains at the depot pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

CAPTAIN NASON, Scottish Rifles, will not now come out to join the 2nd Battalion of that regiment, having accepted employment with the Egyptian Army.

MAJOR J. DASHWOOD, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, retires from the Service.

LIEUTENANT SWAN, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, remains in England on extended leave until September next.

THE following second-lieutenants have qualified for promotion to lieutenants :—Crawley, 7th Hussars ; Dale and Firth, Bedfordshire Regiment ; and Grant and Johnstone, Hampshire Regiment.

MAJOR A. JAMIESON and Lieutenants A. Newnham and F. Jones, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Staff Corps, respectively, have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. WOODFORDE-FINDEN, I.M.S., has been granted ninety days' Burmah leave from 31st July to 28th October, 1888.

LIEUTENANTS LUCAS, East Lancashire Regiment, and Tweddell, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, join the 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas and 31st Punjab Infantry, respectively, as probationers for the Staff Corps.

THE success that has attended the formation and organisation of the B or Cossipore Battery of Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Major R. Wace, R. A., Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to recommend and the Government of India to accord sanction to the formation of a second battery of Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, the two batteries to consist of six guns each of the following strength, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel :—1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 2 trumpeters, 100 gunners—total 127.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A MAIL TRAIN.

AN accident which might have proved most disastrous in its results occurred in the small hours of Monday morning to the Jubbulpore mail train, near Nassick. A deliberate attempt had been made to destroy the train, at mileage 115, on the Bombay side of the Nassick Road Station, where a rail had been removed from its fastenings. The perpetrators of this diabolical act appear to have taken every precaution that their ingenuity could devise, in order to minimize the chances of escape from the plot which had been so deliberately laid by them. They did not take the rail off the line, but kept it there on one side, so as not to render the gap apparent to the eye, and the rail had been taken out at some point on the bridge which spans the Godavery, with the object of precipitating the whole train, with all the passengers, into the river. The train was going full speed at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, which was another circumstance that was calculated seriously to affect her chances of escape. While all these circumstances were favourable to the fulfilment of the object which the conspirators had in view, it is a miracle that what might have proved a dire catastrophe has been happily averted, and that not a single life has been lost or limb injured. The guard of the foremost brake-van, who was standing at the door at the time being the only person who was flung down the embankment and was slightly hurt in consequence. It is fortunate that the only inconvenience caused by the derailment of the train, which by the way occurred at about 3 o'clock in the morning, was that the passengers were somewhat rudely startled from their sleep. They were, however, reassured of their perfect safety almost before they had time to realize the perils of their situation but a moment ago. The carriages were well laden with passengers, among whom were many who travelled first-class and were bound by the mail steamer, which left yesterday, for Europe. It appears that the engine had very nearly kept the line of the road which is straight at the point, and carried the tender, front brake-van, and eight carriages after it, before it came to a stand. Immediately on the occurrence of the accident those in charge of the train sent for a gang of labourers to restore the damage, and put the engine and carriages again on the rail. The gang having arrived went to work with a will, and the rail having been restored to the line, the train resumed her progress in the direction of Bombay, arriving here shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon, or seven hours late. There being a double set of lines on the road, not much inconvenience was caused by the accident to the ordinary traffic. By one o'clock in the afternoon, the damage done to the permanent roadway, which was considerably ploughed up by the vehicles running over them, was completely restored, the *debris* was cleared from the lines, and things were once more reduced to their normal condition. The promptness with which the work was carried out was, no doubt, due to the presence of the railway staff, who appeared on the scene immediately on hearing of the accident.

While the perfect immunity from any the slightest mishap in this case is matter for congratulation, the railway officials are fully alive to the necessity of making a most searching inquiry. The departmental officers have since yesterday been holding an inquiry near the scene of the accident, and Mr. Sievewright, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has gone thither to attend it on behalf of the Government. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, who, it is to be hoped, will succeed in tracing the offenders and bringing them to book. This is the third time, within the space of a twelve month, that an attempt to wreck a train has been made on the Jubbulpore line, the first two attempts, which had also proved equally fruitless, having been made at Bir, situated about half-way between Jubbulpore and Nassick. On the first occasion no clue was found to the guilty parties, but when a rail was taken off the line a second time at the same point, the police succeeded in capturing three men and a boy. The men, who had been employed as gangmen, in connection with the Engineering Department, had been dismissed from the Company's service, and had evidently adopted this mode of revenging themselves upon their employers. They were convicted of the offence with which they were charged, and were each sentenced to seven years' transportation, the boy being let off with a flogging. The exemplary punishment meted out to the offenders would, one might suppose, have deterred others from repeating the outrage. The perpetrators of the outrage at Nassick have not yet been apprehended ; but it is supposed that the act might be due, like the previous one at Bir, to grudge on the part of some railway employes discharged by the Company. It is difficult to conceive that an act imperilling the lives of hundreds of passengers should proceed from mere wantonness of heart. But whatever be the motive which has moved the parties in the present case to such a deed, it is necessary, in the public interest, to bring the offenders to justice, so that other similarly evil-minded persons may see that the destruction of a train is not a pastime which they [illegible] indulge in with impunity.

DISTURBANCE IN THE DOCKS.

A RATHER serious disturbance took place yesterday morning in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and but for the prompt action of the Dock Police things might have taken a worse turn. Finding the docks afford a large field for employment with immediate payment, scores of Pathans and Seedees work there as daily labourers, and thus it was that a squabble between a Seedee and a couple of Pathans gave rise to a *melee*, in which almost all the Pathans and Seedees about the place took part. The disturbance commenced about half-past eight in the morning and, fortunately, the police, under Mr. Superintendent Ingram, in charge of the police arrangements of both docks, were well able to deal with the men, and soon restored order. It appeared that a Seedee, named Sudoola Sulliman, had been bidding good bye to some of his friends on board the mail steamer Sutlej, and left the ship as they had been summoned to roll-call. The man went to a pipe for a drink, and while he was drinking, two Pathans came there. A quarrel arose between the men, and the Pathan promptly used a stick he was carrying. The cry of the Seede attracted one or two of his countrymen, who at once went to his assistance. The Pathans were assailed, and others came to their assistance. Those on board the Sutlej saw what was going on, and, it is stated, came ashore in a body to the assistance of the other Seedees who were in the fight. In their excitement they took anything that came to hand—iron bars, sticks, &c., were freely used. Finding they were in the minority and getting the worst of the fight, the Pathans fled. Some of them were working on board the s.s. Queen Victoria, which was in the Victoria Dock, and ran aboard for safety. The Seedees pursued them, and engaged other Pathans whom they found on the ship. The fight was a general one, and the policemen, who were endeavouring to restore order, had many narrow escapes, as also did several officers of the ship who were assisting the police. Inspectors Smith and Nelmes were once or twice, while arresting the most aggressive of either side, struck down by the men who were indiscriminately belabouring any one who did not belong to their caste. Order was eventually restored, and nine arrests were made. Two men, a Sedee and a Pathan, were injured seriously enough to warrant their detention in hospital; the former, over whom the row commenced, was rather severely hurt. During the course of the day those arrested were placed before Mr. Ryan by Superintendent Ingram, who charged four of the Pathans with causing hurt to the Seedee ; and the rest, Seedees and Pathans, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The men were remanded till to-day.

MISSIONARIES AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an old student of the Free Church College, and as having a tolerably long experience of missionaries, I protest against its being supposed, as your correspondent "Publicus" says, that "they yield too much to the temptations interested parties are subject to." If this idea prevails anywhere at all, it is only among students of rival colleges who are not accustomed to, far less understand, the close relations which the missionary professors love to maintain with their pupils. To say that this fact makes these professors incapable of taking a disinterested part in the work of the University argues a lamentable incompetence to understand the feelings of honourable men. Take another case. It is widely felt, chiefly among students, that the selection of University Examiners from the staff of Government Colleges gives the students of the latter an unfair advantage over those of the other colleges. Can it therefore be seriously argued that in future no Government College Professor should be appointed an examiner, or worse still, can it be made an excuse for casting a slur on the integrity of such examiners ?—Yours, &c.,

July 24. NON-CHRISTIAN.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the committee was held on Friday, the 20th July, 1888, at Messrs. W. and A. Graham's office, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., who was elected chairman at the last meeting, being in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on Friday, the 22nd June, 1888, having been read and confirmed, the secretary placed before the committee a copy of the decree of the High Court, Appellate Side, dated the 14th July, 1888, in Rukmabai's appeal (against a decree passed against her by Mr. Justice Farran, by which she was ordered to restore to her husband Dadaji his conjugal rights) by the terms of which the plaintiff in the original suit, Dadaji, on the payment to him of Rs. 2,000 as costs, undertook "not in any way to execute the decree made in the (original) suit on the 3rd day of March, 1887, nor in future to assert any claim by suit or otherwise as a husband against the appellant's person or her present or future estate."

The committee thereupon resolved :—

I. That the settlement of the appeal of Rukhmabai, on the terms mentioned in the decree, meets with the approval of the committee.

It was also resolved :—

II. That the binding given by Dadaji to refrain from executing the decree of restitution of conjugal rights which he had obtained against Rukhmabai from the High Court of Bombay fulfils in its entirety the first of the two objects with which the committee was originally, formed namely, "the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those 'rights' is a matter of fact have never yet been exercised." And such object being thereby now attained that the same be and is hereby deleted.

And further that the future labours of the committee be confined to the second and remaining object, namely, "the removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree on Hindu matrimonial law by the penalty or imprisonment, it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure."

The committee had then placed before it certain official communications as well as a settlement of the subscriptions collected which were considered. It was also resolved upon communicating with the committee formed in England regarding its co-operation in future with the objects of the movement.

The committee then adjourned.

ALLEGED NUISANCE OF THE DYE-WORKS AT DADUR.

AMONG the usual municipal complaint cases, which were heard by Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, there was one in which Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, prosecuted Hajee Sulliman Juma and two other dyers for carrying on their business at Dadur without a license. Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, defended, while Mr. Buckland, the solicitor to the Municipality, conducted the prosecution.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Buckland, and the evidence which was given in the case, that the accused had been given notice last year by the Municipal Commissioner that, owing to the unsuitability of the locality, their licenses would not be continued this year. This action of the Municipal Commissioner had been taken owing to the extension of buildings in the locality and round about the Dadur station, and to remove the nuisance caused to the residents there.

Dr. Weir gave evidence as to the condition of the dye-works and the nuisance caused by the dyeing operations.

Superintendent Greenan was also examined, and testified to the nuisance the works were to himself and his family.

Mr. Smith contended that there was no nuisance caused by the dyeing operations of his client, Mr. Hajee Sulliman Juma. If there was any, it was not such as justified the Municipal Commissioner in terminating such a large business as his client had. He urged that the dyeing places were comparatively isolated, so that *primâ facie* there could be no nuisance. His client was a wealthy man, and owned with the other dyers nearly all the surrounding property.

Mr. Buckland argued that the position of the dyeing-houses, being as it was barely fifty yards from the Dadur Railway Station, constituted it a public nuisance.

The case was then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th August.

LEGAL TRAINING IN BOMBAY.

THE following are extracts from a report, which has been submitted to Government by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, with the concurrence of the other Professors of the Government Law School :—

The only institution for teaching of Law in the Bombay Presidency is the Government Law School at Bombay. The foundation of this institution was due to a subscriptain raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in November 1852 on the eve of the departure from India of Sir J. Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence. This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government adds a subsidy of Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. The Government also contribute Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two other Professorships of Law. Thus there are in all three Professors of Law in the school, costing the Government Rs. 700 per mensem.

The Government Law School has been affiliated to, and recognized by, the Bombay University, who require all candidates going up for the LL.B. Examination, the only examination in Law under the University rules, to keep terms for the period of three years at school before allowing them to present themselves for such examination.

The school is divided into three classes :—

2. The Candidate or the Jurisprudence Class into which students are admitted on first joining the school.

2. The Junior Law Class, comprising law students who have kept two terms at the Law School, that is, have attended the school for one year and passed the examination held at the end of the Jurisprudence course.

3. Senior Law Class, comprising students who have kept two terms in the Junior Class after passing the first year's examination.

Lectures are delivered to the candidate class in the following subjects :—

1. Roman Civil Law.
2. Elements of General Jurisprudence.
3. International Law.
4. Maine's Ancient Law.

The Senior and Junior Law Class in the school of Bombay receive lectures on the following subjects :—

1. Succession and Family Rights with special reference to Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
2. The Law of Contracts and of the Transfer and Lease of Immoveable Property.
3. Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts and Mortgage and other Securities for Money, and Specific Relief.
4. The Law of Torts and Crimes.
5. The Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, including Limitation and Criminal Procedure.

The course in each class comprises two terms or one academic year, which commences at the beginning of the first term in Arts in November. To make up a year's attendance, as required by the University bye-laws, a student has to attend two-thirds of the lectures during one first and one second term. During term-time each of the three Professors delivers two lectures a week, making an aggregate of about 70 lectures in the course of the year. A student, in accordance with the rules, has to keep his terms successively in each of the classes in the order of seniority, and cannot attend any two of the classes at the same time.

No regular rules have been laid down, either by the Government or the University, for the guidance of the Professors as regards the admission of students or otherwise ; but the following had been observed by a tacit understanding and usage :—

1. No student who has not matriculated is admitted into the Government Law School.

2. Every student who desires to present himself for the LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University has to attend at least three-fourths of the lectures proper to his class in order to keep his terms.

3. The students in the Jurisprudence or first year's class are examined in Sandars' Justinian, Austin's Jurisprudence, Kent's International Law and Maine's Ancient Law at the end of the first year, and on their satisfactorily passing such examination are allowed to proceed to the higher class. This examination is conducted by the lecturer himself, and the result is notified on the notice boards of the school.

4. A student of the second-year class cannot keep his terms in the third-year or senior class concurrently.

5. Candidates for the Pleader's Examination are admitted without matriculating on payment of the fees, but only on the understanding that no certificate can be given them for their attendance at the school, Should they desire to obtain such certificate it is necessary for them to matriculate previous to attending the lectures.

The Law School is principally and almost wholly attended by students reading for the LL.B. Examination who are bound to keep their terms at the school. There are at times only one or two candidates for the Pleader's Examination attending the senior classes, as it is not necessary for such candidates to keep terms at the school or anywhere in fact previous to their appearing for the examination.

The LL.B. candidates keeping their terms at the Law School are not required to be graduates at any stage of their course in the school, though by the rules of the University no student is allowed to compete for the LL. B. Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of two years' standing in the University previous to his appearing for such examination. Owing to this, the usual course that the students follow is to keep terms at the Law School while they are at the same time attending an Arts College to be graduated in Arts or Science. All that the University requires of the LL. B. candidates so far as attendance in the Law School is concerned, is that they should have attended for periods amounting to at least three years three-fourths of the lectures proper to their class. That consequence is that, students attend the classes of the school more for the sake of putting in their terms than for obtaining instruction in Law. The lectures are delivered in the evening to suit the college students who attend them. The immediate concern of these candidates is to pass the several examinations of the University in order to be able to obtain their Arts or Science degrees, the result being that they do not care to devote much attention to the lectures preparing them for an examination which they are not allowed to go in for until after the lapse of three or four years from the period of such attendance—an examination, moreover, from which they are aware they are excluded unless and until they obtain the required degree in Arts or Science.

It is not possible for any Professor to make his lectures interesting and intelligible to his pupils unless they read up for themselves the subject of such lectures. This want of attention on the part of the pupils will partly explain the complaints that are at times made about the lectures delivered in the Law School not being what they ought to be. If the students attend merely to keep their terms, no amount of labour bestowed by the lecturer on his work would make his lecture useful to his hearers.

The subjects that the three Professors are supposed to teach in the course of three years are so wide and comprehensive that the time at present devoted to them is wholly inadequate for laying a good foundation even in the elementary principles of Law. Since the Law School has been established the books recommended by the University authorities for the LL.B. Examination have been gradually increased till all conceivable branches of Law have been included therein. The amount of work that Bar-students in England have to go through and the books recommended to them for passing the Roman Law and the Final Examination cannot come up to what is expected from the LL. B. candidates. Taking for instance the first year's course in the Law School, it is not possible for any lecturer in the course of about 60 lectures to teach the whole subject of Roman Law, Austin's Jurisprudence, Kent's International Law and Maine's Anicent Law ; and I should submit it is not possible for the students to read up all these subjects by themselves in one year, if they at all go through the work properly. At the Inns of Courts in London for the first examination, Roman Law is considered to be enough for the students to get up for the first year, and I believe it takes all their time to do that with any amount of thoroughness. For the remaining two years, the two Professors at the Law School are supposed to go through all the branches of modern law, both English and Indian. It is well understood that the Professor has to choose any one of the subjects prescribed, and finish it the best way he can in the time that is allowed him. By enlarging the scope of the examination subjects, the students find it inconvenient to read the text books but resort to the compendiums and summaries which they commit to memory with a view of passing their examination. The consequence is that, instead of the students being well-grounded in the elementary principles and instead of a solid foundation of Law being laid for them for their future study, they acquire a vague and superficial knowledge of Law which is not only erroneous but forgotten soon after the examination.

It is to be regretted that a more favourable account cannot be given of the system of legal training which obtains in the Bombay Presidency. But as mere regrets are useless, a few suggestions are here set down in the hope that in more experienced hands they may be shaped into a remedy for the evils pointed out.

The time has certainly arrived when the Government Law School should receive an addition to its staff of Professors. The increasing number of Law students in the school from its establishment up to the present day, as also the increase of work that has to be gone through, will amply justify the suggestion. The establishment of the Jurisprudence Class in Poona has tended to the slight falling off of the number in the first year's class of the school from the year 1884.

A scheme that has been suggested is to have two permanent Professors who should devote their time exclusively to the Law School and who would divide between themselves the whole work of the school. But there are objections to such a scheme. In the first place it would necessitate the payments of high salaries to induce competent men to give up the chance of a lucrative practice at the Bar for the purpose of devoting themselves exclusively to the teaching of Law. At present the total expenditure on legal education is Rs. 869 a month, of which the sum of Rs. 700 is provided by the Government, the remaining Rs. 169 coming out of the endowment of the Perry Professorship. Now, the sum of Rs. 869 is far too small a remuneration for the services of two competent Professors. Even if the class at Poona were abolished, the additional Rs. 150 a month, the salary of the lecturer at Poona, which would thus become available, would not make much difference. Further, it is desirable that the lecturers of Law should be in touch with the practice of the Law Courts and should be gentlemen who, while practising law, can find time to devote a portion of it for teaching purposes. A better plan seems to be the addition of one more Professor to the present teaching staff in the Bombay School.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law are sufficiently important to justify the appointment of a Special Professor for these subjects. According to the system of teaching in the school, as already described, it is quite possible for a student to attend the entire course of three years without hearing lectures on either of these subjects. A further advantage of such appointment would be that it would lighten the strain of work on the present insufficient staff, and such additional lectures would give the students the much-needed benefit of a regular course of lectures on these important subjects. Considering the emoluments of the present Government Professors, Rs. 300 a month, would secure the services of a competent man well able to do the work. The extra cost of this to the Government would be very small if the suggestions subsequently made were to meet with approval.

Secondly, I would suggest that no student should be allowed to keep terms in the second and third year classes unless he has previously graduated. As students are at present required by the rules of the University to be graduates in Arts or Science of two years' standing previous to their appearing for the LL.B. Examination, it would involve no waste of time or hardship of any kind to require them to be graduates before allowing them to keep terms in the two senior classes. They would thus have not only an opportunity of devoting their exclusive attention to the study of Law but of also attending the Courts in Bombay and having practical experience of the working of Law. Should the Government approve of my first suggestion, I would submit that this second suggestion should not be carried out immediately but a few years should be allowed before putting it into force, as the immediate result of it would be to lower the attendance of students in the two senior classes. Such a result would only be apparent as there is no doubt that gradually the attendance would recover and reach the present number.

Thirdly, it might here be suggested that having a first and second LL.B. Examination, as in the case of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, would, by apportioning the entire work to be gone through to two different periods, tend to more efficient knowledge of the subjects and also to lighten the strain of labour on the students. The first LL. B. Examination should be held at the termination of the second-year course, and should have for its subjects the portion of English Law that is now prescribed for the LL.B. The second LL.B. should be held at the termination of the whole course and should be in Indian Law, including Hindu and Mahomedan Law and Procedure. I am strongly of opinion that this division of labour would ensure greater proficiency in the students.

Fourthly, at present there are no incentives for the students to read up the subjects taught in the Law School in the shape of scholarships, prizes, &c., except the one prize that is now given to the first man at the Jurisprudence Examination. Should the Government see their way to offer one or two scholarships to each of the classes in the school, it would, I have no doubt, give encouragement for study and secure a better attention to the lectures on the part of the students.

The following list gives the number of LL. B.'s passed by the Bombay University ;—1866, 2 ; 1867, 2 ; 1868, 3 ; 1869, 3 ; 1870, 6 ; 1871, 13 ; 1873, 1 ; 1874, 3 ; 1875, 2 ; 1876, 5 ; 1877, 3 ; 1878, 4 ; 1879, 6 ; 1880, 20 ; 1881, 17 ; 1882, 5 ; 1883, 14 ; 1884, 9 ; 1885, 13.

MR. PARNELL AND THE *TIMES*.

MR. PARNELL rose in the House of Commons on Friday, July 6, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and made a statement with reference to the legal proceedings which had just been closed. He said :—

I desire with your permission, Sir, and that of the House, to make a statement of a personal character with regard to certain charges made against me in the recent trial of O'Donnell *vs.* Walter and another, which charges I consider seriously affect my character as a member of Parliament, and which I consider I ought to lose no time in contradicting from my place in this House. They are contained in a series of letters, some of them alleged to have been written by other persons and some by myself ; and I will say, with regard to any charges which have been made against me in reference to the questions involved in that trial, and also with regard to any other charges which might have been made against me, that I was in court during a portion of the two days in the expectation that I should be called as a witness, and in that should have had an opportunity of answering on oath charges that had been made or would be made. However, the unexpected turn which the case took deprived me of that opportunity, and therefore I make this statement to the House. I will deal with the letters in the order in which they were given by the counsel for the defendants. The first was a letter purporting to have been written to me by Mr. Patrick Egan, of date 24th February, 1881, in which it was stated, "Mr. Parnell is here (that is in Paris), and will remain for about a week. I have spoken to him about a further advance to A Fund. No objection from him. All is well. We have met Mr. O'Leary and other friends who are here, and all are agreed that prompt and decisive action is called for." With regard to that letter I have not seen it. I am perfectly convinced it is a forgery, and if the case had gone on it would have been easily proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the letter was a forgery. The Attorney-General had said that O'Leary was a person convicted of treason-felony. I know Mr. O'Leary personally, and from my knowledge of his public and private character, I am convinced he never would have countenanced or taken any part in any scheme of assassination whatever. Further, although I have no knowledge of the line of defence Mr. O'Donnell would have adopted, if O'Leary had been called—and he has been living in Ireland for some years—he would have said that there was no foundation for the imputation made against him in the letter. The next letter bears no date save "Tuesday," and purports to be from myself. It may be genuine, but I have no recollection of it. The next letter is one alleged to be from Mr. Pat Egan, of date the 25th of October, 1881. It says :—"I have by this post sent M. £200. He will give you what you want, when will you undertake to get to work and give us value for our money ?" This letter was read by the Attorney-General, who said it was found in James Carey's house in Dublin ; and if it was found in James Carey's house it was found there by the police, who did find some admittedly genuine letters from Egan which have not been produced. No charge was made against Mr. Patrick Egan in a Court of Justice, and Egan has cabled from America to deny that he ever wrote any such letter to Carey. They next letter is one alleged to be in the handwritting of Mr. H. Campbell, my private secretary, for some years. It is as follows :—"9-1 1882,—Dear E,—What are these fellows waiting for? (At the time I may say, I was in Kilmainham.) This action is inexcusable. Our best men are in prison and nothing is being done. Let there be an end of this hesitancy. Prompt action is called for. You undertook to make it hot for old Forster and Co. Let us have some evidence of your power to do so. My health is good—thanks.—Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell." This letter I denounce as an absolute forgery. I never wrote it I never signed it, I never directed it to be written, or authorized it to be written, and I never saw it. I am not able to say whether it is in Mr. Campbell's handwriting, but if the body of it is in the same handwriting as the alleged facsimile of another letter in the *Times* said to be mine and published last year, then I most unhesitatingly say that it is not in Mr. Campbell's handwriting. The next letter is one which is alleged to be signed by myself :—"5 15 82.—Dear Sir,—I am not surprised at your friend's anger but he and you should know that to denounce the murders was only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy. But you can tell him all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord F. Cavendish's death I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts. You are at liberty to show him this and others whom you can trust also, but let not my address be known. He

can write to House of Commons.—Yours very truly, Chas. S. Parnell." This letter was published by the *Times* in facsimile a year ago, and I at the time denied in the strongest terms that it was signed by me, or authorized by me, or that I know anything about it. I repeat the denial here to-day, and I say that the statement made in court that the body of the letter was in Mr. H. Campbell's handwriting is untrue. I may and ought to mention a fact I have never mentioned before. At the time I was dealing with this subject in the House formerly I was not aware of the fact, and it is that the signature attached to the letter is a copy of a signature of mine which I have not used since the end of the year 1879. (Hear, hear.) The letter bears date 15, 1882, and to it is attached a copy of a signature of mine that I have not used since 1879.

Mr. Parnell was still speaking when the report was forwarded to the latest newspaper which has arrived by the last mail.

THE WORKING OF THE PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* gives some striking illustrations of the evils of the passport system now in force in France and Germany. He writes :—

At this season, when many French families are spending or intending to pass a few weeks with relatives and friends in Alsace-Lorraine, the inconvenience to which the new passport system has given rise is more felt than ever. People have to apply for their "permits" some time in advance; if they would escape all risk of disappointment when the hour of departure arrives, and hard cases are still reported of persons who, travelling Eastward on urgent business, have been stopped at the frontier through some flaw in the preliminary formalities. Sadder still to relate, men and women speeding, on the receipt of pressing telegrams, to the bedside of dying parents have been forbidden to proceed on their journey, or have been detained until it was too late. A painful story is told to-day by a lady living at Nancy of the trials and tribulations through which one of her servants, a girl of seventeen, "hailing" from Hagenau, was subjected in her efforts to see her mother once more ere the poor woman breather her last. There is, however, one redeeming feature to this melancholy picture in the kind-hearted intervention of the Empress. The lady vouches for every detail of this interesting account. On the 1st instant the servants received a despatch from her friends at Hagenau telling her that her mother was dangerously ill, and wished to see her again. She lost no time in making her preparations, and her mistress, at the last moment thinking that she might experience some difficulties at the frontier, determined on accompanying her as far as Deutsch-Avricourt to intercede if necessary for her. Only five passengers alighted at the Deutsch-Avricourt. Station. The girl on being asked if she had a passport or a document establishing her German nationality replied in the negative, but she explained the omission by producing the telegram. On being informed that this would not suffice, she fainted away. The bystanders could not refrain from betraying signs of emotion, but the official was not to be moved, and, turning to the lady, he asked her what she was doing at Avricourt. In her turn she told the sad story, but still the official was inflexible. He turned his back on her, and was equally obdurate when the girl, on recovering consciousness, threw herself at his feed and implored him at least to allow her to proceed with a gendarme for her escort. The lady was promptly warned that, unless she returned at once to the French side of the frontier with her servant, they would be conducted across by troops, and, seeing that all intervention was unavailing, she left by the next train for Igney-Avricount. On the way, however, a bright idea struck her, and on reaching the station she rushed to the telegraph-office, and at once forwarded the following despatch : "To her Majesty the Empress of Germany, Potsdam.—An Alsatian girl, summoned to the bedside of her dying mother and prevented from passing the frontier at Avricourt, beseeches your Majesty to come to her help.—Signed, Caroline Staub." About three hours after the kind-hearted mistress and hermaid feeling completely reassured, left again for Deutsch-Avricourt, and they had hardly alighted when the same official they had seen in the morning told the girl that she could proceed on her journey. The lady returned to Nancy, but in the evening she received a telegram from her servant Caroline Staub, informing her that her mother had expired an hour before her arrival; but, as I have already remarked, the appeal made so confidently to the Empress, and the promptitude with which it was responded to, are the bright side of this otherwise sombre picture. This morning it was affirmed that other vexatious measures were on the point of being taken at the frontier, and the statement excited much comment. No intelligence has, however, been received at the Quai d'Orsay which in any way tends to confirm this assertion.

A NOVEL ALLY FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Milan sends to the *Times* the following account of a new enterprise in that city. He writes :—

An ally for the Bible Society has just arisen in a most unlikely quarter—namely, in the publishing office of a leading daily newspaper of this city. Signor Sonzogno, the proprietor and able editor of the *Secolo* announces that he is about to issue a popular edition of the Bible in half-penny numbers, so as to bring the book within the reach of all. In the face of the fact that the Church of Rome spares no pains to prevent the Bible from getting into the hands of the people and in view of the difficulty Bible societies and evangelical agencies encounter in their endeavour to circulate the Word of God, and looked at in connexion with the new Penal Code, which makes the priest directly responsible to the State for his speech and behaviour in the pulpit and the pastorate, this announcement of the *Secolo* is weighted with great significance. This also must be noted, that Signor Sonzogno has not undertaken this work in the interest of religion, nor simply out of hostility to the Church but as a commercial speculation, which, while putting money into his pocket, will also promote the good of Italy. I have known this editor through his journal for many years, and, judging from his liberalism and patriotism, and readiness at all times to advance the welfare of his countrymen, even though it involves a sacrifice, I am justified in saying that he speaks sincerely when he declares his intention in this publication to be what I have said.

The statements which he makes in giving publicity in the pages of the *Secolo* to his enterprise are so strange and I striking that I translate a few of them He says :—

There is one book which gathers up the poetry and the science of humanity, and that book is the Bible, and with this book no other work in any literature can be compared. It is a back that Newton read continually, that Cromwell carried at his saddle, and that Voltaire kept always on his study table. It is a book that believers and unbelievers should alike study, and that ought to be found in every house. The text will be that of Martini, translated from the Vulgate, and care will be taken to insure accuracy.

He then concludes, "This artistic, useful, and popular edition, the first of its kind in Italy, is destined to have an extarordinary success, equal only to the marvel of its cheap production."

The *Secolo* has hitherto been successful in its publications, and I have no doubt that the editor's prophecy will be realized. Colporteurs and Bible societies will now have their labours lightened and helped. For when once this edition finds its way into the hands and homes of the people, and is read and studied the Bible will no longer be looked upon as the wicked production of the "Protestanti," or as a foreign importation to be shunned. The timeliness of this enterprise is to be noted. It comes on the back of the adoption of the new Penal Code by the Chamber of Deputies. Had it appeared earlier the Church could have suppressed it, or used its influence in that direction. Now any interference with the liberty of the subject of that nature is a breach of law and renders the transgressor liable to fine, imprisonment, and dismissal from his ecclesiastical office. Surely happier days are in store for Italy. "The darkness is past and the true light now shineth."

The specimen parts which I have lying beside me on my table are admirably got up in every respect. The paper is folio size, of excellent quality, and the type is large and clear. About one-fifth of each page is text, arranged in two columns at the top, the rest of the page being filled up with notes and illustrations. These latter are an attractive feature of the work and will render it popular. Some of them have a special value, as, for example, two in the first part, which show how the Egyptians were accustomed to represent the universe, and also heaven and earth. On the cover of the parts the editor prints his name, and again commends the sale of his work as "Il libro per eccellenza, ed anche il libro dei libri."

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES FOR 1888.

A NAVAL officer writes as follows on the subject of the operations which are now taking place :—

In a few days a partial mobilization of the first Reserve is to take place followed by a series of operations in which upwards of forty men-of-war will take part. The main intention of these operations is to give experience to our officers and men and to answer questions connected with the elucidation of tactical measures to be employed in the next naval war. There is every reason why the general public should be induced to take an interest in these important matters; but somehow the naval authorities do not seem to see this in the same light as we do. Last year newspaper correspondents were prohibited from accompanying the fleet; and in consequence much anxiety was occasioned by some of the incidents, which if the public had been better informed, would rather have tended to reassurance. People got it into their heads that the fleet was to hung around our shores and await an attack: tactics which would scarcely meet with the approval of any naval man. Valuable lessons in connection with the defence of the mercantile marine were also obtained by the manœuvres in the Irish seas; but these were never brought home to the public. The few accounts which did appear in the daily papers were rendered useless for any good purpose because they only depicted disjointed incidents in a general scheme the plan of which was unknown by their readers. The accounts in the service papers like the *Army and Navy Gazette* were fuller but are not seem by the public generally. It was only when all interest had faded away that the whole story came out in an official publication of the Naval Intelligence Department and not one man in a thonsand saw it. It may be hoped that this year all this will be altered.

Meanwhile, as some very untrustworthy and ridiculous yarns have appeared in the newspapers, notably one headed "The Mobilization of the Navy," which teemed with nonsensical errors, it may be worth while to explain what we believe is going to happen. First, the assembling of the Channel and Training Squadrons at Portland. Second, he commissioning of a number of vessels now in the First Reserve, and their despatch to the same rendezvous. Third, the assembling of the coastguard ships from their various stations round the littoral at Fortland also. There will then be nineteen battle-ships and twenty-two cruisers, besides gun-boats and torpedo craft at this port. Fourth, the fleet will proceed to Plymouth, there to assist in celebrating the defeat of the Spanish Armada by our sailors in 1588. Fifth, the division of the fleet into two or more squadrons, representing those of the British and of the enemy, which will proceed to demonstrate that the public's idea of defending the Channel, the coast towns, and the commerce, as gleaned from last year's operations, is by no means the only one or the best.

It is evident that this a fairly full programme, and will certainly need till the end of August to complete it. The most interesting features will be No. 2, a partial test of the new mobilization scheme which is to take place within the next few days. To ensure the thoroughness of this trial, I believe that some such plan as was suggested in your columns will be carried out. That is to say. Lord George Hamilton or Sir Arthur Hood has deputed the naming of the actual date on which the operation is to begin to some person in whom the public will have confidence. No. 3 will be welcome as a trial of the celerity with which the coastguard ships can complete their crews and get together. If these two tests are satisfactory it will go far to show that the unreadiness for war which you exposed in your articles entitled. "The Great Naval War of 1887" has since been remedied. It is to these—and to No. 4, the manœuvres—that I desire to particularly direct attention.

It will be remembered that last year the tactice of the Home Squadron, commanded by the late Sir W. Hewitt, were limited to watching from some place on the English coast for the appearance of the enemy, and then falling on him and smashing him. This has been described as Lord Howe's plan. It was seen that it admitted of the enemy making a dash for Falmouth and burning that town, and also playing havoc at the mouth of the Thames, before the overwhelmingly strong British fleet put in an appearance. The operations in the Irish Sea further demonstrated that this plain of waiting on the defensive had for one result the wholesale destruction of our commerce afloat. The best-known alternative plan of defence is that of Lord St. Vincent, which consists in blockading the enemy's ports and preventing the egress of his fleets, or, if he will come out, smashing him then and there. The first-named plan was tried last year, the last-named will probably be tried this.

For example, two ports—say those of Portsmouth and Queenstown—may be taken to represent the enemy's fortified harbours in which fleets are at anchor, anxious to get out and concentrate or carry out some scheme of strategy. Other harbours, such as Falmouth, Bideford and Waterford, may represent the ports from which privateers will issue. Outside each of the big ports will be an English fleet of battle-ships and cruissers, resting on a base which in our hypothetical case might be Portland and Bantry, or Plymouth and Milford. Cruisers would also patrol off the haunts of the privateers. The problem to be solved is—Can the blockaded fleets and ships escape without being brought to action by the blockaders? Whatever answer is given by the operations, it cannot fail to be both instructive and interesting.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing —and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

EUROPEANS AT KHARTOUM.

SOME particulars respecting the imprisoned Europeans at Khartoum were published the other day. These particulars have now been to some extent supplemented :—

It will be remembered that two messengers who arrived at Cairo nearly at the same time, brought small slips of paper from Slatin Bey, the Austrian missionary Urwalder, and the widow of a former Egyptian official. These slips of paper were drafts on the Egyptian Government and on the Catholic Mission for sums which the drawers had received from the messengers. The payment was made without hesitation, as the letters of Urwalder and Slatin Bey were written in German and Italian, and the handwriting was known. From Urwalder's letter, as well as from verbal reports of the messengers, it has been ascertained that the position of the Europeans in Khartoum is a very painful one. The missionaries and sisters of charity are comparatively well treated, for they are free and can earn their living by work.

Attempts have been made to bring about the release of the captives, but mostly by private individuals. The Catholic Mission has been especially active. They even endeavoured to obtian the mediation of the Sultan of Turkey and the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, but without success. It was found that the Mahdi, who considers himself to be the true Prophet, and consequently standing above the Sultan and the Sheriff, would take no notice of them. Interference on their part would most likely lead to worse treatment of the prisoners. An expedition would be still more fatal to them, for it would not remain unknown to the men in power in Khartoum. Should the expedition be successful and advance as far as Khartoum they would probably fall victims. Owing to the fanaticism of the followers of the Mahdi they would not consent to release the prisoners even to save themselves. A public discussion of the means to be taken for the release of the prisoners would not be advisable, as it would certainly influence the Mahdi's action. He is kept fully advised by spies of all that occurs in Cairo.

It is of importance, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, to the Egyptian, or rather the English Government, whose orders are of weight in Egypt, to free Slatin Bey, Lupton Bey, and the other innocent victims from their sad position; will be easy to come to an understanding with those who know the Soudan well as to ways and means. Lupton Bey is an Englishman, Neufeld a German, Slatin Bey an Austrian. The three missionaries and four nuns are Austrians and Italians. Several Greeks are also in Khartoum. Thus several States of Europe are represented among the prisoners of the Mahdi, and yet no hand is raised to release them.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

A VIENNA correspondent gives some further particulars of the Servian Royal divorce case of which from time to time we hear had telegraphic information. He writes :—

Not only does the separation applied for by King Milan of Servia seem to have been already granted, but it would appear to have taken the form of an actual decree of divorce, although this is not yet officially admitted. According to intelligence from Belgrade, however, the Synod decided on the 2nd instant, that the marriage of King Milan to Queen Natalie is henceforth to be regarded as annulled. After the decision had been given the members of the Synod and the Cabinet were entertained at dinner by the King.

If all accounts are true, however, King Milan had considerable difficulty in attaining this end. Queen Natalie is said to energetically protest again the decision of the Synod, declaring that there is nothing recognised by the civil or cannonical law as justifying a divorce between the King and herself. Both the Metropolitan and the Minister of Foreign affairs, M. Miyatovich, are said to have hesitated for a long time before giving their consent to the course insisted upon by the King.

Queen Natalie was married to the then Prince Milan in October, 1875, the marriage being an undoubted love match. It was while on a visit to Russia that the young Prince Milan made the acquaintance of his wife, who is the daughter of the Russian Colonel Keczko. At that time Mademoiselle Keczko was only sixteen years of age, was a young lady of remarkable beauty, besides being heiress to a considerable fortune. Her mother, who had died some years previously, was Princess Stourdza. In August, 1876, the only child of their Majesties, Prince Alexander, was born, and their lives seem to have been exceptionally happy until a few years ago, when both political and personal reasons caused the smooth course of their Majesties' lives to change, and a serious estrangement ensued. One cause of this seems to have been the inability of the Queen to forget her Russian origin, with the result that, for a considerable time past, her Majesty has been intriguing with the Russophile party against King Milan, who has been frequently heard to complain that he had no wife but a political antagonist. It should be said that one of the greatest opponents of the action of King Milan is the Emperor of Austria. Some interest is felt as to how the divorce will be accepted by the Servian people, with whom Queen Natalie is exceedingly popular.

It is by no means improbable that a sensational lawsuit may be the outcome of the decision of the Synod, as the Queen is credited with a determination not to submit to the decision of the Synod. Meanwhile, however, the Minister of War, General Protichis, is on his way to Wiesbaden, where the Queen is staying, for the double purpose of officially notifying to her Majesty the decision of the Synod, and of fetching away the young Crown Prince who is with her. It is very doubtful, however, whether in any case the Queen will part with her son.

THE BOARD OF WORKS SCANDALS.

THE Royal Commission appointed to investigate the metropolitan Board of works scandals sat again on the 6th inst. under the presidency of Lord Herschell.

Mr. Hebb, the assistant superintendent architect of the Board, was recalled, but before giving evidence he said he desired to make a personal statement. His lordship had made a remark at a previous sitting to the effect that the Board ought not to have entrusted the important work with regard to the Brixton road frontage to a temporary officer. It was therefore suggested that he (witness) was incompetent. He desired to state that he was articled to an eminent architect for five years, and had travelled abroad to study, and on his return practised as an architect, and had carried out important work. He came to the Board with excellent testimonials. He had always been looked upon as an honourable man, and there was no transaction of his life of which he was ashamed.

Lord Herschell thought Mr. Hebb ought not to make that statement in view of the letters he had written to the managers of theatres demanding orders.

Mr. Hebb did not consider that these letters were any imputation upon his honour or honesty. It was utterly false to assert that he had levied blackmail upon Mr. Harris or any other theatre manager. He (Mr. Hebb) asked for the tickets at Mr. Harris's request, and he submitted that he had done nothing in regard to those orders which could affect his character as an honourable man.

Lord Herschell then proceeded to question Mr. Hebb with regard to the theatre orders. He considered it his duty to visit the theatres of the metropolis at any time, and did not always care to go alone.

Mr. Bosanquet: Why in a letter to Mr. Harris asking for boxes did you call his attention to the fact that you had a right to go?—He had declined to let me go into his theatre, and I wanted to remind him of my duty.

Did you expect that you had a right to go into the theatre and take one of the best places throughout the performance?—No, I have only power to do that with the consent of the manager.

Lord Herschell:—For the purpose of investigation all you have to do is to go in and see how the seats are constructed, and so on?—No; it would be part of my duty to see how the audience left the theatre.

For that purpose it would be sufficient if you went to the theatre at the close of the performance?—It would.

In further examination he admitted that he was indiscreet in writing to Mr. Harris asking for orders, but he had no intention of threatening or doing anything but what was honest and straightforward.

Mr. Hebb wat next examined at some length with regard to the Brixton-rise frontage, of which complaint had been made of corruption by witnesses who had appeared before the Commission. He stated that he decided the line of frontage on its merits, and had not had any communication with Mr. Cobeldick (the owner of the shops), Mr. Fowler, the Lambeth vestry, or with anybody else on the subject.

Lord Herschell said that the witness had complained that he had said something reflecting on his competence. He would say nothing about Mr. Hebb's competence, but he must say that after the explanation his decision in the matter still appeared unintelligible.

THE MILITARY POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

THE strictly defensive character of the present Austrian military expenditure is conclusively proved by comparing the military and naval expenditure of Austria-Hungary with that of other Powers, says the *St. James's Gazette*, and it adds :—

With exception of Spain, the Austrian expenditure is the lowest of all the European States with which it can be compared; but then Spain has less than half the population of Austria. In proportion to population the Austrian expenditure would have to be nearly doubled in order to equal that of Spain. Of all the countries enumerated Austria devotes, also, the smallest portion of its revenue to warlike purposes.

To compare specially with Russia, we see that country with an ordinary revenue not much larger than that of Austria; so that the two services take up 31.1 per cent. of her ordinary revenue, or double the Austrian proportion, and with exceptoin of England the highest proportion of any country. But for all such comparisons England may be left out of count, inasmuch as the whole system both of the military and naval services, as well as of the corresponding estimates, differs essentially from the Continental systems. First of all there is no conscription, no compulsory service; there is a voluntary (in Continental Parlance, "mercenary") army, the pay of which is vastly in excess of the Continental figures; and then the English estimates always contain many items—such as expenditure on account of fresh supplies of artillery or small arms, or construction of new barracks and fortifications, or increased supply of stores—all of which are counted on the Continent to the extraordinary Budget. And the figures of these extraordinary Budgets are often pretty considerable; amounting, for instance, in the year 1887, to more than two millions in Italy, more than three millions in Germany, more than four millions in Austria, and over eight millions in France.

To return to the comparison with Russia: what intensifies the disparity in the military expenditure of the two countries is the fact that, whilst Russia has been all along spending at the same rate, Austria has passed through a period of twenty years of a most rigid retrenchment. The Decennial Army Bill agreed to in 1868 with Hungary fixed the war effective at 800,000 men; while the peace effective at the time amounted to only 236,000 men: a smaller number than at any period since the Napoleonic war. The reduction in the estimates was even more startling. Whereas during the whole first half of the century Austria always rivalled Russia both in the strength of her army and in the amount of her military expenditure, so that in the eleven years 1848-58 the average army estimates amounted to 163 million florins a year, or, leaving out the revolutionary years 1848-49 and the year of the Crimean war 1855, to about 120 millions a year, the normal expenditure was now brought down to 75 millions, in addition to small amounts for the militia.

In 1869, the sum-total spent for army purposes amounted to only £6½ millions on the ordinary and to ½ million on the extraordinary Budget. Considering that about £1,000,000 of the above went for pensions andnon-effective we services, arrive at the astounding result that a great European Power, in an exposed political situation and with a population of 36 millions was able to reduce its military expenditure for effective services to £5½ millions a year—or to much less than what England, on her home and Indian estimates together, spends annually for pensions and non-effective services alone. This policy was certainly the salvation of Austrian finances, which are now in a very different position from what they were twenty years ago; but it would be too much to say that so inadequate an expenditure could have secured effciency, even on the very moderate standard adopted by the Army Organization Bill of 1868. There has been accordingly a certain increase in the estimates—that is, a rise in twenty years on the ordinary Budget from £6½ millions to nearly £9½ millions. But it must be noted that, all along, the war effective of 800,000 men adopted in 1868 has been kept unchanged, although in 1870 the peace effectives of the cavalry was increased by 8,000, and in 1872 the peace effective of the infantry by 28,000 men. Even the comparatively large expenditure of the last two years was incurred not in order to increase the war effective of 800,000 men, as settled twenty years ago, but in order to make it actually available in case of war, to make it a real instead of a fictitious force, and to give it a larger reserve of trained men from which the gaps in the fighting strength could be filled up. In the opinion of Austrian military authorities, that is really what the preparations of the last two years have actually effected. The war effective of 800,000 men may be small—as it is, indeed, in proportion of the population, almost the smallest in Europe; but at any rate it now represents an efficient force fully available in the hour of danger. In fact, every item of recent expenditure represents an attempt to remedy in a hurry the neglect of past years, and to provide for the ready mobilization of the very moderate standing army. If the construction of barracks, magazines, and fortifications, the enlargement of railway stations, and the doubling of lines of rails had been distributed (as it ought to have been years ago) on the estimates of a number of years, the increase of the annual military expenditure would have been insignificant; the Austrian expenditure would have still remained *pro rata* the lowest in Europe; much of the unavoidable waste of hurried and unreasonable work would have been saved; and it could not have occurred to anybody to represent the most elementary provisions of self-defence as indications of an aggressive policy.

And now Austria will soon have to decide whether on occasion of voting the new Decennial Army Organization Bill (which has to be done before 1889) the war effectives fixed upon twenty years ago should not be revised. It must be remembered that in 1868, when the present number of 800,000 was agreed to, the political and financial fortunes of Austria were at their lowest ebb, whilst the Austrian statesmen were relieved from any apprehension about the Eastern Question by the attention which Russia at that time was devoting to Bokhara and Khiva. But since then the population has increased from 36 to 40 millions (exclusive of Bosnia and Herzegovina), trade has doubled, the combined ordinary revenue of Austria and Hungary has risen from £27½ to £65 millions. More than all, since that time the Franco-German war has taken place, and every Continental country but Austria has completely recast her military system. The war strength of the Austrian army now represents only 2 per cent. of the population, whilst in Germany it is over 3 per cent, in Italy 3 per cent, and even in Spain 2½ per cent. Even an addition of about 50,000 men to the peace establishment and of 200,000 men to the war establishment would only bring up Austria on a level with Spain. As to the cost, there is no doubt that Austria is better able to support an establishment of 1,000,000 than she was in 1868 of supporting one of 800,000.

Reduced to a gold standard, the present ordinary revenue of Austria-Hungary is only 10 per cent. below the Russian revenue, and the additional taxation voted this year will bring it almost on a par with Russia, with only half of the Russian war expenditure. To be sure, both countries have an inconvertible paper currency and a standing deficit. But whereas in Austria the difference between gold and paper is only as 100 : 125, it is as 100 : 180 in Russia, and the additional taxes imposed this year in Austria are likely to bring in more than the combined deficits of Austria and Hungary. The temper in which the additional taxation was voted this year was significant. A good deal of exception was taken to certain provisions of the Bill from the fiscal point of view; but during the whole of the discussions the importance of the new taxes as bearing on the health of the finances was uppermost in the minds of all the speakers. As regards the army, everybody was ready to put an end to a state of unpreparedness so glaring that on the first rumour of a war two years ago there was a run all the savings bank in the provinces exposed to invasion.

IN France the surprises of divorce increase now that the statistics have been compiled and published. These only extend to three years—the first three years of the altered law—but the results are a little startling. The first year 1,800 divorces were pronounced, the second 4,000, and the third 4,500. English experience is reversed; for women have demanded divorce much more largely than men, in the proportion of 60 to 40 per cent. In more than half of these unhappy homes there were no children. The critical period of married life proved to be the second ten years of its enjoyment, but there were 105 couples who parted after thirty years of married life and twenty four after forty years. A hundred quarrelled and were divorced within a year of their union. The mercantile classes supply the greater numbers of unhappy marriages—that is, amongst the well-to-do. They are in the proportion of 800 to 500 amongst professional men and men living on their incomes. Farmers come to only 300, but labourers and artisans to 1,800. There are, of course, the largest proportion of divorces in the wealthiest and busiest parts of France. In the capital, in the case of 1,000 marriages forty-seven couples were divorced. In the more rural districts married people are happier or less venturesome. Taking the whole of France, it was found that for every 1,000 marriages there were four divorces.

THE CASUALTY TO THE S. S. ERATO.

IN the English probate, divorce, and admiralty division before Mr. Justice Butt and Trinity Brethren the claim against the Erato for salvage services came up for hearing :—

This was a case of salvage services rendered to the steamship Erato in the Red Sea in the months of August and September, 1887, by the owners, masters, and crews of the steamships Somali and Pheasant and the steamtug Midge. On August 21 the Erato, a steamship of 1,137 tons net register, ran on the Parkin Rock, about 50 miles to the northward and westward of the Island of Perim in the Red Sea. At the time of the accident she was on a voyage from Calcutta to the United Kingdom with a cargo of wheat in bags, and her master, finding that the ship could not be got off without assistance, proceeded to Aden with the whole of his crew, with the exception of three men who, were left in charge of the Erato. At Aden he obtained the assistance of the steamship Somali, which at once started for the scene of the accident, taking in addition to her own crew a large gang of coolies to assist in discharging the Erato's cargo. On August 22, when the Somali arrived at the place where the Erato was lying, it was found that the three men left in charge had been obliged to leave the vessel on account of a horde of Arabs who had come on board and looted the ship, but on the Somali making her appearance the Arabs had left. The Somali was made fast alongside the Erato, which it was ascertained had several large holes in her bottom, and the process of lightening the ships was carried on as rapidly as possible, the damaged cargo being thrown overboard, while that which was sound was discharged into the Somali. On August 27 the Somali, with about 250 tons of wheat, proceeded to Aden, where she discharged it, returning to the wreck on the 30th with more coolies, and on the night of September 1, having taken 250 tons more cargo, she again left for Aden. On August 25 the Midge came up to render assistance, bringing with her a gang of labourers, who helped to discharge cargo, which she took at different times to Perim, returning on each occasion with fresh gangs of labourers. On the 28th the Midge brought a steam pump from Perim, which was used in pumping water out of the after holds of the Erato. The services of the Midge continued until September 6, when the Erato came off the rock. The Pheasant came up to August 30, bringing with her two large steam pumps, as well as lalourers, divers, carpenters and boiler-makers from Aden, and, having come alongside, set to work to pump out the vessel and to patch the holes in her bottom, while the labourers discharged cargo. On September 6, the patches having been made and secured, the Pheasant endeavoured to tow the Erato off the rock, but in attempting to do so the Pheasant got on a patch of rocks in the vicinity and became so damaged that she filled with water, and remained there until September 16, when she was got off. The Erato, however, came off soon after the Pheasant struck, and proceeded to Aden in safety. Three separate actions were brought against the owners of the Erato in respect of the above services, but they have since been consolidated and were now heard together. There was no question with regard to the salvage of the cargo, the claims for those services having been settled elsewhere. The value of the Erato as salved was £3,750. The defendants tendered £1,500.

Sir W. Phillimore and Mr. Aspinall appeared for the Pheasant; Mr. Kennedy, Q.C., for the Somali; and Mr. J. Walton for the Midge; the defendants were represented by Mr. Barnes, Q.C., and Dr. Raikes.

Mr. Justice Butt was of opinion that services of great merit had been rendered by the several salvors, and regretted that the amount of the property salved would not enable him to adequately remunerate the plaintiffs. He overruled the tender, and awarded a sum of £2,000, which he apportioned as follows :—£350 to the Somali; £500 to the Midge; and £1,150 to the Pheasant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Gordon, Lt Col, 2nd Bengal L I, on privilege leaves from Dinapore.
Ternan, Major, 12th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 24.

Bennett, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, A D C, on privilege leave, from Mhow.
Ternan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Burma.
Clifford, Colonel, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on privilego leave, from Saugor.
Holt, Surgeon, Bombay I M S, on duty, from Baroda.
Galbraith, Brigadier General, Commanding Sind Dt, on transfer to Bengal.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Heaveside, Lieut-Col, Bengal, R E, on retirement, to England.
Howell, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, from leave, to Hyderabad.
Macnaghten, Colonel, 13th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, to England.
Richards, Lt-Col, Leicestershire Regt, on half pay, to England.
Bennett, Lieut, A D C, on privilege leave, to England.
Ternan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lt-Col, 2nd Q O, Bengal L I, on privilege leave, to England.
Clifford, Colonel, 2nd Bengal Cavy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

1. The S. I. R. A. Competition will take place at Colaba, this evening at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. There will be practice for all members at Colaba on Saturday.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·728
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	393
Fall of Rain	0·23
Total for during month	20·70
„ „ year	38·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th inst.	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

AN important addition has been made to this successful exhibition which is sure to increase its popularity, if only the weather would give it a chance. The "Wild West" arena of last year has been converted into a reproduction of the Roman Coliseum by continuing the semicircle of seats right round. The section opposite the modern auditorium has been ingeniously arranged so as to imitate the solid tiers of seats which rose up from the old arena. The front seat is occupied by a crowd of people dressed up in what is supposed to be old Roman costume; it is bright and graceful enough. The perspective delusion of the canvas above this with its tiers of crowded seats is wonderfully complete. On one side is a spacious stand for the Emperor "Titus," his Empress, and Court, and on the other is a band, in Roman costume, who play what sounds like very modern music. The performances in the spacious arena consist of triumphal marches, wrestling, gladiatorial combats, foot races, chariot races, processions of Etruscan soldiers, Gauls, Britons, Consuls, Senators, vestals, and a variety of other characters, including a very large contingent of ballet-girls in tights and waist-cloth. Altogether, about 500 people take part in the performance, and much pains have evidently been taken with dresses, weapons, chariots, *buccinæ*, and other accessories, though some of the performers would be improved by a little more training. Under the electric light this show is a brilliant one, and, notwithstanding its somewhat heterogeneous character, is likely to prove an attractive addition to the exhibition, which has evidently become a place of popular resort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Sir Lancelot, 886 tons, Captain G. Noel, will sail to-day for Calcutta, laden with 33,603 maunds duty paid salt.

THE s.s. Knight of St. John, 2,286 tons, Captain J. B. Bevis, cleared outwards yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. steamer Goalpara, 1,354, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Knight Errant, 2,284 tons, Captain J. J. G. Mathews, from Cardiff (June 29), arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a cargo of 4,166 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British India steamer Arabia, Captain Shepherd, arrived in port yesterday, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi:—Major-General Galbraith, Major Ellis, Mr. Pillips, and two gentlemen, as cabin, and sixteen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ China	1394	E. Billings	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Manilla	2553	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
„ Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	B. & P. S N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ St. Regulus	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Queen Victoria	1536	P. Ewen	16	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, June 29.
	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	Gulf Ports.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alex'derson.	Liverpool.
	Taif (s)	....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	Brindisi, London &c.
	Goalpara (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
25	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Antwerp.
	Sir Lancelot (ship)	Noel	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Karachi.
„ Chanda, for Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July. 19 Kohinur s .... Bullock ..... Bombay, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Steamers City of London and Nuddea.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 1 bale wool, D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, N Lallji; 38 bales wool, N Khatao; 954 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee; 57 bales cotton, C Jasraj.

Macdonald s—1 bale yarn, L Abercrombie and Co; 6 bales hides, B E Esmall; 2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—125 cwts gum, J Cassum; 12 cases mother of pearl shells and one case tortoise shells, L Dewji; 40 cwts gum and 14 bales hides, B Sajun; 24 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co; 28 bales skins, H H Sidick: 8 bales skins, S. G. Shirazi; 13 bales hides, C Mamed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China s—7,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 9,200 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Regulus s—80 cwts gum, J L Kerston; 500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,997 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld; 59,40 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat G Motee.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Manilla s—2,705 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler, 110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshwa s—92 bales cotton, H Foolchund; 150 bales cotton, R Foolchund.

THE idea of assisting poor Irish peasants by the aid of the fancy fair which is to occupy the old Irish Market-place at the Irish Exhibition, has brought together a remarkable combination of ladies representative of all political parties who are ready to give their services in selling at these mimic shops. Every stall has been taken, and among those ladies who will preside and sell are the Marchionesses of Salisbury and Londonderry, Lady Arthur Hill, the Countess Spencer, the Countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Balfour, Lady Harcourt, the Countess Bective, Lady Charles Beresford, Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Leitrime, Marchioness of Headfort, Countess Cavan, Countess De La War, Countess of Romney, Baroness Bolsover, Lady Hayter, Lady Inchiquin, Lady Westbury, Lady George Hamilton, and many others. The four days of the fancy fair have now been definitely settled—viz., July, 17, 18, 19, 20, and there is every prospect that it will be one of the brightest and most successful events of the season.

SOME interesting statistics as to the foreign part of the Paris population has just been published in the *Revue Scientifique*, according to which there are, in the department of the Seine, no less than 180,253 foreigners belonging to various nationalities, among 2,260,945 inhabitants of the department. Their numbers are given as follows :—Belgians, 57,649; Germans, 35,708; Italians, 28,351; Swiss, 27,233; Dutch, 19,227; Englishmen, 14,701; Russians, 8,018; Americans, 6,915; Austrians, 5,860; Spaniards, 4,242; Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, 1,294. The number of men and women are almost equal, but in most cases there are rather more male than female foreigners at Paris, except among the Germans, of whom 20,471 women and 15,247 men have their permanent home in the camp of the French enemy. Of Englishwomen there are also 8,362, against 6,339 male compatriots, while the Italians, on the other hand, number 18,043 men against 10,308 women. Of all this enormous foreign population only 31,470 persons have been naturalized, a fact which, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, is probably mainly due to the absurd regulations which make naturalization in France both costly and difficult.

MAJOR POPOFF and the other persons who were imprisoned in Bulgaria with him were set at liberty on the 28th ultimo. There was no demonstration on their release, and perfect order prevailed. The statement of the *Svoboda* that Major Popoff had refused to deliver up his epaulettes and decorations is baseless, inasmuch as the law regarding military degradations was passed subsequently to the Major's trial, and does not, therefore, apply to his case. Another incident in connection with the affair has come to light. It appears that an officer in command of a company of the First Infantry Regiment declared that he had plotted with three of his colleagues in the same regiment to make a *coup de main* in favour of Major Popoff after the confirmation of his sentence by Prince Ferdinand. In consequence of this statement all four officers were arrested. The first officer, on being examined, adhered to his original statement, but the other three denied all complicity in the affair. An inquiry is being made into the affair, which, however, affects no other regiments, and is without importance.

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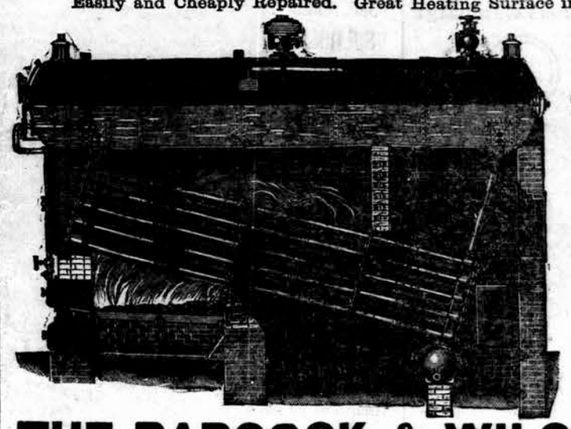
☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through rates and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the railway sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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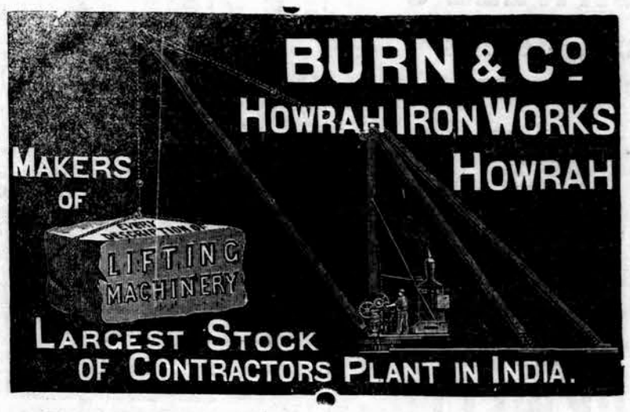
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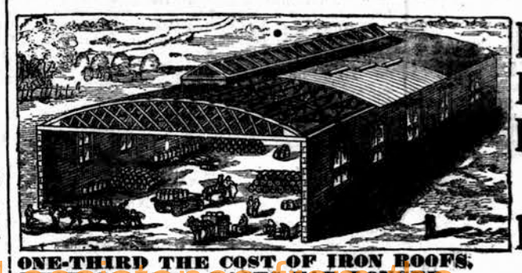
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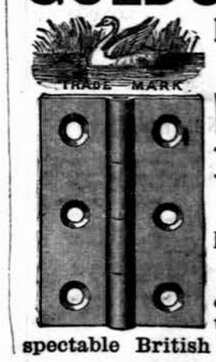
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